

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1928—VOL. XXI, NO. 23

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STALIN WARNS 'DEVIATORS' TO RIGHT AND LEFT

Communist Party, He Says,
to Continue Basic Policy of
Industrializing Country

LEADER DENOUNCES FRUMKIN'S CHARGES

Expulsion Methods Not to Be
Applied to Critics—Collective
Farming to Be Enforced

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—A warning to deviators from the straight Communist Party path and an assertion of the determination of the party leaders to continue the basic policies of industrializing the country and forcing the development of collective farming, regardless of difficulties, were outstanding characteristics of the speech delivered by Joseph Stalin, secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, before the plenary sessions of the Central Committee. These plenary sessions of the party Central Committee, which take place every three or four months, are perhaps the nearest approach to parliamentary institutions which Russia has developed under the Soviet régime.

While Stalin attacked Trotskyism and declared that new signs of this tendency had recently appeared in certain party organizations, he concentrated his main fire on the so-called "right deviation" in the party. M. I. Frumkin, Vice-Commissioner for Finance, was the chief object of Stalin's attack, because of a letter which he had addressed to the plenary session. Among points in this letter which Stalin cited as especially reprehensible the following may be noted:

Stalin Denies Statements
"The villages, with the exception of a small part of the poor peasants, is disposed of the main fire on the so-called 'right deviation' in the party."

"The extension of state farms should not be carried out in extreme haste."
"We must not interfere with the production of the farms of the kulaks (richer peasants), simultaneously fighting their tendency toward enslaving exploitation."

Stalin denounced all these statements as untrue and as pointing the way to false policies, while he also blamed Frumkin for being unwilling in his capacity as Assistant Commissioner for Finance, to assign more than \$500,000,000 rubles from the state budget for new capital building, whereas the party central committee considered that 800,000,000 rubles

(Continued on Page 5, Column 7)

Columbia Plans \$500,000 Fund for Student Loans

University Hopes to Supply
Money for Full Four-
Year Course

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—A new student-loan plan is under consideration at Columbia University, whereby a \$500,000 fund will be used to supply students with enough money for an entire four-year college career.

Columbia, which is at present loaning money to more than 400 students at the rate of \$75,000 to \$80,000 a year, has found that the needy student is worth supporting, and that students loans are satisfactory if operated on a careful basis.

In explaining the project under consideration by trustees of the university, Nicholas McDowell McKnight, secretary of the appointments office, which handles loans, said that within three years the university hopes to have a \$500,000 fund to supply students with \$2500 or \$3000 each to provide tuition money for four years. The present system of small loans is not convenient for such purposes, he added.

Columbia's system, which has been more or less a model for other institutions, has been to loan money for tuition only for five years at 8 per cent. Most of the loans go to students at the rate of \$75,000 to \$80,000 a year, has found that the needy student is worth supporting, and that students loans are satisfactory if operated on a careful basis.

Only recently Mr. McKnight said Columbia found that several years ago it loaned money to a millionaire. The youth was to inherit \$1,000,000 when he became of age, but until then he had no money on which to attend school, since his guardian aunt was against education. The youth, whose name has never been revealed, did not tell the university authorities until this year.

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dinner and reception given by President Washington Lull at the National Palace.

While Mr. Hoover was busy on his official rounds the newspaper men accompanying him were to be guests of the Brazilian Press Association, which planned an extensive program of entertainment for them.

The Government also saw to the pleasure of the crew of the R. S. Utah, the second Hoover good-will ship. It arranged to transport them on a sight-seeing tour of the city and to near-by points of interest over a five-hour period.

A simple hand clasp between Mr. Hoover and Senator Washington Lull marked the first greeting from Brazil to the United States when Mr. Hoover stepped ashore from the Utah. The first lady of Brazil and Mrs. Hoover also exchanged greetings while a crowd of officials of the two countries surrounded the chief figures of the occasion.

Then they drove for three miles to a wildly cheering crowd. At the palace the Brazilian President welcomed the Hoovers to his home, which is to be their during their stay. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover dined privately at the palace after receiving delegations from various Brazilian societies.

The beauty of the capital and the grandeur of the mountains hemming it in impressed Mr. Hoover. He told friends that he could not recall in all his travels throughout the world the finding of a picture which would "quite compare with what nature had done for Rio de Janeiro."

Among many greetings received by Mr. Hoover from various organizations, that of the Labor Party of the federal district expressed the wish for continuation of the Monroe Doctrine.

Hoover Views Discussed
BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—Editorially discussing President-elect Herbert Hoover's stand in the matter of the sovereignty of nations, the newspaper La Nación says that his attitude implies a condemnation of the tutelage policy of some former American administrations, which really consists of accepting the political and territorial expansion of the United States as an inevitable historical process, is totally incompatible with Mr. Hoover's ideas. La Nación said.

Baptists Move for Rebuilding Riverside Church

Use of Wooden Scaffolding Is Criticized by New York Fire Marshal

NEW YORK—Arrangements for rebuilding Riverside Church, the new edifice of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, at Riverside Drive and One Hundred and Twenty-second Street, will be undertaken almost immediately, according to reports in informed circles here. The building, which was being erected at a cost of \$4,000,000, was damaged by fire Friday night to the extent of about \$1,000,000.

The Riverside Church, which was nearing completion, was designed to be the largest church edifice in the country, with the exception of a few cathedrals. Its tower was planned to reach a greater height than that of any other church tower in New York and its carillon, eventually to consist of six octaves, the largest in the world.

John D. Rockefeller Jr., who is a member of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, was interested in building the church, and it was considered by him that there would be no difficulty in obtaining the funds needed to repair the damage.

Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, who is to be the pastor of the new church, said a meeting would be held immediately, which would be attended by the contractors and the members of the church trustees, at which plans for completing the building would be formulated. He said that none of the interior fittings of the church had been installed, and that, in many places, the stone work was not yet finished.

Thomas P. Brophy, fire marshal, expressed the opinion that the fire might have resulted from overheating of one of the boilers in the basement. Commenting on the extensive use of wooden scaffolding in the structure he said "there should be a law compelling builders to use steel for their scaffolding on tall buildings."

LLOYD LINE ACQUIRES LARGER PIER SPACE

NEW YORK—To accommodate its new vessels, which are reported to be almost 1000 feet in length, the North German Lloyd Line has acquired space at Pier 4, at the foot of Fifty-eighth street, South Brooklyn, and upon the entry of the new steamships, Bremen and Europa, into transatlantic service next year, they will use this pier, as will the Columbus. Pier space on the North River has become increasingly difficult to obtain, due to the ever growing number of large vessels entering this port which require long piers, and efforts are now being made by the city to obtain the approval of the War Department to longer piers all along the water front.

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'Jolly, Round Little Man' Provides Warm Introduction to Costa Rica

Newspaper Men With Hoover Get New Insight Into Colorful Little Republic—Has 500 Men in Army and 300 Are Musicians in Seven Bands

First-hand impressions of current economic and political movements in Latin America as glimpsed by the representative of The Christian Science Monitor accompanying Herbert Hoover on his good-will tour are appearing in a series of articles, of which the following is the fourth.

By ROBERT S. ALLEN

He was a jolly, round little man. On a midwestern Main Street he could not be distinguished from a small but substantial and independent business man. Yet he assured us he was pure Spanish; that he had come originally from Granada. He came via the Spanish-American War on the Spanish fleet. After the conflict he decided to remain in the Western Hemisphere and there is little he does not know, he told us, of its central and southern portions.

He was immensely interesting and just as cordial and communicative. The caliber of the gentleman can be evaluated by the fact that he is the Grand Master of Masons of all Costa Rica, although born a Roman Catholic. Masonry, he assured us, was widespread through all of Central and South America.

"It is a most important organization," he told us in his idiomatic, but softly spoken English. "In Honduras, Masonic lodges can send telegrams free of charge. In Brazil and Argentina there are many Masonic lodges. They do much good for the people and governments all over Latin America."

Whether he was put among our party of reporters by forethought we did not ascertain, and didn't care. If someone was intelligent enough to think of it they are to be praised. He was a Costa Rican good-will mission all in himself. Surrounded by a few of us, he chatted about his home land, Costa Rica, about "the States," which he has frequently visited, about Latin America, and about his own experiences as sailor, salesman, revolutionist, and traveler.

Pushing Down to the Coast
All the while the little train was pushing downward to the coast. San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica, lies on a highland plateau, called the Meseta Central, which is a high, thickly populated. It is practically all of real Costa Rica; the region that the educated Costa Rican refers to when he thinks of home.

The banana lands of the east coast, with their Jamaican negro laborers and American superintendents, make almost a separate English-speaking country. The Pacific coast is "native," but has none of the important towns.

On this central table-land has grown up homogeneous little country. The people are industrious, prosperous, literate and white. There are few large landowners and many thousands of small farmers. Costa Rica is the only Central American country where such widespread small ownership exists. This is so for a number of reasons. The original Spanish settlers were a more sober and stable element than those that came to the neighboring colonies; the land was practically uninhabited and, there being no Indians to enslave, the pioneers had to do their own work; the Costa Rican Government has been liberal and stable and has encouraged the building up of small farmsteads. The stability of Costa Rica's Government has been a major factor in its advancement as compared with the other Central American countries. Shut off from the neighboring republics by mountains and jungle, Costa Rica was not disturbed by professional trouble makers and filibusters.

Without the drag weight of a large Indian population its schools have had something to work on, with the result, that Costa Rica is the most literate country in Central America. Its army consists of less than 500 men, of whom approximately 300 are musicians in seven bands. One of these bands is stationed in each of the provincial capitals.

Ideal of Disarmament
To all intents and purposes Costa Rica has realized the ideal of disarmament without the necessities of treaties and conventions. During the journey from Punta Arenas up to the capital one of the reporters asked the Foreign Minister who greeted Mr. Hoover when he landed on behalf of the President, what Costa Rica would do in case another country declared war against it.

"We would depend upon the justice of our neighbors and particularly the United States," was the prompt rejoinder. "We have every confidence that the United States would be our friend."

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friend in the future as she has been in the past."

Because of these factors Costa Rica since 1900 has played a major rôle in Latin-American affairs, and in international affairs is considered as grown-up as the "ABC" powers of South America. Speech and press are free in Costa Rica as in the United States and elections are held without preliminary or aftermath. The United Fruit Company has extensive holdings in the country and other American interests are also important.

Señor Jose G. Lorenzo, presidente de la Junta de Extension Cultural Española, our companion, talked of the success of the Hoover visit to Costa Rica. It was a splendid thing, he averred; an act that was deeply appreciated by his country. It was such a thing as could be expected of so able a statesman as Mr. Hoover.

"There is no such thing as hostility to the United States," he said. "That which is manifested is purely inspired propaganda. We respect and admire your country. We look to her for aid and protection. You can help us and Mr. Hoover's visit means that you will do so in the right way. There are many Americans in Costa Rica. We like them and they like us. We all admire and esteem your Minister, Mr. Davis. He has been with us for seven years and is a fine friend."

Foresees Better Relations
"We have many of your institutions in San Jose. We have a chamber of commerce. We also have a Rotary Club. All our automobiles are from the States. That in true to our motion picture films that a great many other things. Central America we feel has nothing to fear from the United States. You are not militaristic. You are free people and a democracy. With a man such as Mr. Hoover at the head of your Government our relations will be better and closer."

"Yes we own the railroad. It is not operated so much to make money as to help the people. We are protecting our water power. We have Mr. Hoover to thank for that. Our Minister of Interior saw an article by him in a magazine in which he told of the importance of hydro-electricity. Our Minister began to write and talk the same idea."

"After a while we passed a law by which the Government can protect the interests of the people and keep rates low. Under the law the Government has the right to build plants in competition with private companies and by low rates prevent undue charges."

"Be assured gentlemen that Costa Rica will not oppose the building of a Nicaraguan canal by your country. We want that canal as much as Nicaragua and our President told Mr. Hoover so. It will mean much to us. It will revolutionize our communications of which we are greatly in need. It will open our country to the world."

"We feel that the canal will bind us closer to the United States and that such bonds will insure our liberty and independence. The thinking people of my country and the rest of Central America realize fully that the United States is our protector. Such individuals as Sandoz are outlaws, gunmen. They represent no one but themselves and their kind. The quiet, peace-loving people of Central America are opposed to them."

In his courteous tactful way he inquired how we had liked the various places we had visited, Amapala, La Union, Corinto. For such he had a reminiscence. He told of working in a banana plantation during the building of the canal.

"Ah, that was a great work. You Americans are mighty builders. I like you very much. Always Americans have been my friends and always I have been their friend. You have been the friend of Costa Rica and we respect and esteem you."

CANADA PLACES ORDER FOR TWO DESTROYERS

OTTAWA (AP)—Two destroyers of the latest type are under contract for construction by the Canadian Government.

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argument, the first large ships of war to be built by the Dominion.

Contract for the ships was awarded to Thornycroft Limited, of Southampton, Eng., at a price of \$3,500,000, for delivery in 1931. The ships will replace the destroyers Champlain and Vancouver, loaned to Canada by the British Government. These, with a number of mine sweepers, at present comprise the Royal Canadian Navy.

The new destroyers will be of the Amazon class, 320 feet long, have a speed of 35 knots and carry a complement of 150 officers and men. They will be armed with four 4.7-inch and two anti-aircraft guns and have two triple 21-inch torpedo tubes.

New Control for Rhine Is Topic at Lugano, It Is Said

End of Permanent Commission in Favor of Arbitration Discussed by Ministers

BERLIN—One of the most important results of the meeting between Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Aristide Briand at Lugano seems to be a discussion as to the possibility of replacing the permanent control commission of the Rhineland, desired by France and violently opposed by Germany, by a scheme according to which, in case a controversy arises on some question concerning Rhineland, a first attempt should be made to settle it through ordinary diplomatic channels, and if that does not succeed, appeal should be made to some court of arbitration.

This is one point mentioned in a communiqué issued by a news service closely connected with Stresemann's party, reviewing the Lugano conference. This communiqué is based on very reliable inside information. The statement issued, and was published on the day when Dr. Stresemann reported to the Cabinet his recent negotiations with M. Briand and Sir Austen.

Special importance is attached here to well-informed political circles to this passage in the communiqué, because a solution of this kind would remove one of the most serious obstacles in the path of a Franco-German rapprochement. It is also indicated that the possibility of a gradual evacuation of the Rhineland was discussed, but this seems not to have met Dr. Stresemann's approval. The communiqué emphasizes the serious nature of the negotiations between the three foreign ministers.

"We are now at the commencement of the final struggle for liquidation of the war," it declares, and points out that the peace must be based on the power of Hungary to bestow upon a citizen of another nation. The ceremony was at City Hall. The decoration was awarded to the Mayor, it was explained, because of the courteous reception to the Hungarian delegation who came to the city a year ago to be present at the unveiling of the Kosuth statue.

HUNGARY CONFERS HONOR ON WALKER

NEW YORK (AP)—Count Ladislav Szechenyi, Hungarian Minister to the United States, on Dec. 21 conferred upon Mayor James J. Walker the Grand Cross of the Order of Merit, the highest honor which it lies in the power of Hungary to bestow upon a citizen of another nation. The ceremony was at City Hall.

The decoration was awarded to the Mayor, it was explained, because of the courteous reception to the Hungarian delegation who came to the city a year ago to be present at the unveiling of the Kosuth statue.

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SOUND TAXATION SYSTEM SOUGHT FOR NEW YORK

Gov.-elect Roosevelt Asks for United Program by Trade and Government

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The importance of a sound taxation system in New York State was emphasized by Governor-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, at luncheon just held in his honor by the Merchants' Association of New York. Mr. Roosevelt declared that one of the most important things the incoming Democratic administration would undertake during the next few years will be "a study of business from a scientific and economic point of view of the whole subject of taxation."

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that at the end of the present fiscal year, on June 30, next, the State of New York will have a surplus "larger by twice, or more, than the surplus which was anticipated last spring, in Albany."

Careful Study Required
On the other hand, Mr. Roosevelt said, the State is facing many problems due to the changes in business and other conditions, and these must be solved by careful thought and study.

He emphasized the increasing co-operation between business and government and declared that one of the significant changes in the business thought of the country during the past 10 or 15 years has been "a growing realization on the part of business of their obligations to the community."

The Governor-elect declared that the people of various localities in the State need to become more "state-minded." Among the problems which business and government must approach in a "spirit of co-operation," he mentioned agriculture, markets, transportation, and declared that rural districts must have the help of the cities in meeting these conditions.

Emphasis Put on Budget
Herbert H. Lehman, Lieutenant Governor-elect, declared it was most important for business men of this city and State to study the city and state budgets.

"Nothing the business men of the city and of the State as a whole can do in behalf of good government will mean more than the careful scrutiny, analysis and study of the budget," he said. He declared that the functions of state government should be to insure an economic and efficient administration and the continuation and extension of an enlightened social program.

He declared that an analysis of

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Approval by Six of Seven States Involved Is Necessary

Mayor Hesse of this little railroad city said the signing was a Christmas gift of millions, and an increase in population of not less than 10,000 persons during the next three years.

Its 200 Vicissitudinous Years
Celebrated at Meeting
of Publishers

In reply, Mr. Curtis sketched the history of the 31 years of his own-

ership, recalling the day when the magazine had little more for assets than a case of battered type and he purchased it for \$1000.

He said that he then hired a young man named George Horace Lorimer as "temporary editor" pending the return to the United States of Arthur Sherman Hardy, then Minister to Persia and later to Athens, whom he desired for the position. Mr. Hardy never took it, and the publisher paid tribute to Mr. Lorimer's literary achievement by saying that the reason for his success was that the Saturday Evening Post could be told in three words: "George Horace Lorimer."

Master of Balliol Stresses Benefits in Education of Students by Students

Albert Bushnell Hart, professor emeritus of government, fears the establishment of only one house will serve to legalize the distinction between society and non-society men, since his understanding is that the unit will be made up of picked men.

The various governments are free to appoint delegates, or to suggest them to the Reparations Commission or appointment. Germany herself is to name her experts.

Boncour Says Nations Will Not Disarm Until Assured of Security

BELGIUM NOT TO BEGIN RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA



loaded at Gothenburg, 100 at Copenhagen, and 2000 at Stockholm, where the Canada is now in port.

So successful has been the importation of oranges and grapefruit

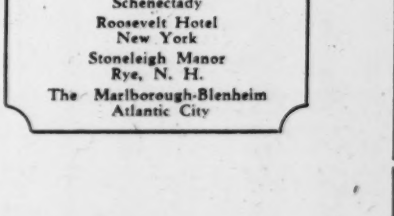
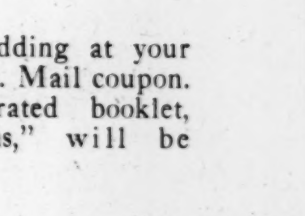
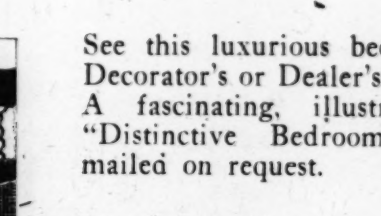
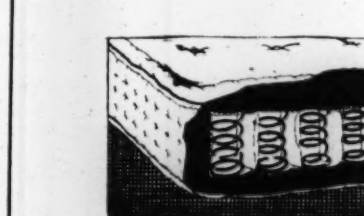
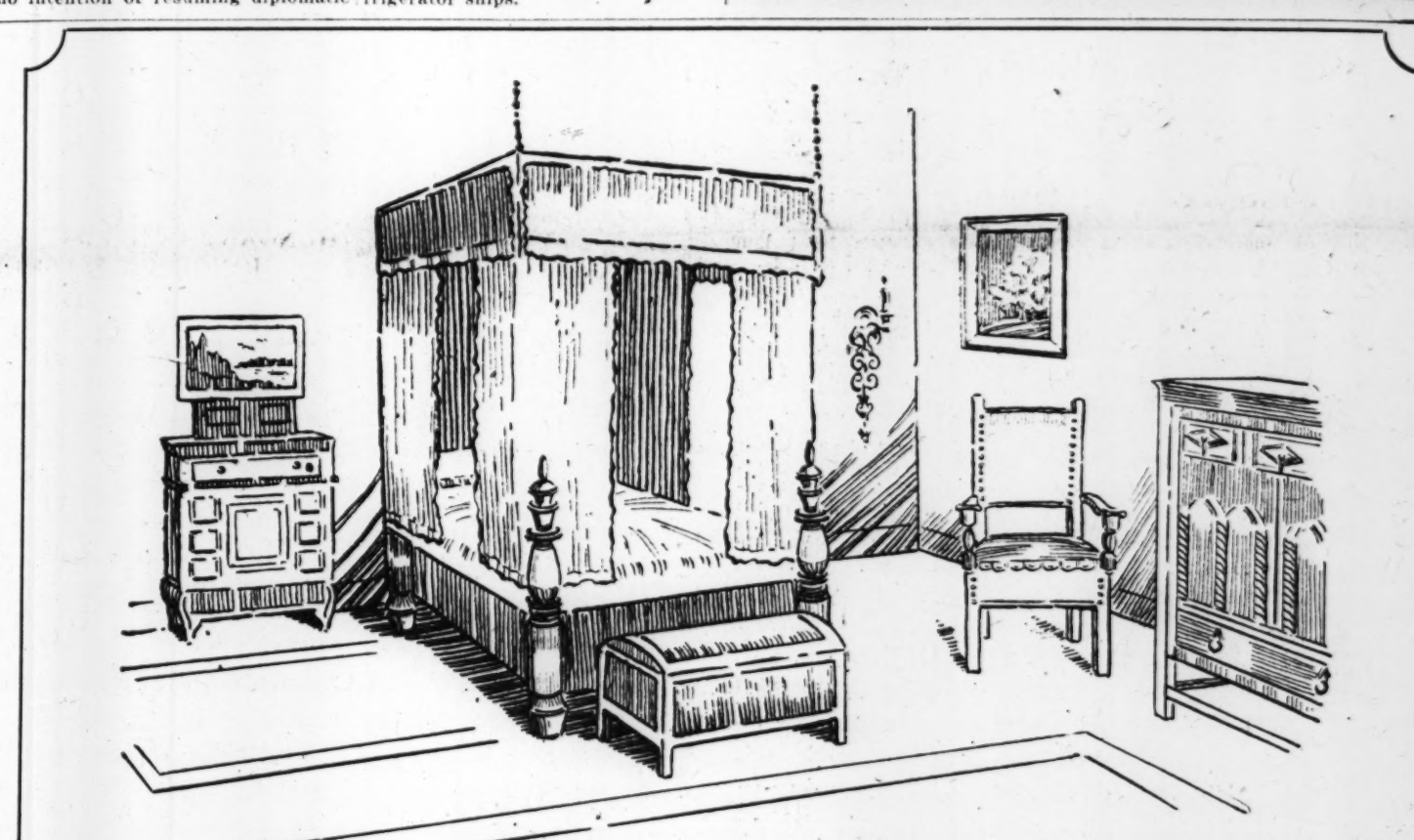


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RADIO

TELEPHONE IS USED TO CARRY RADIO TO HOME

Lincoln Has Service on Regular Monthly Subscription Basis

Apologies of the announcement of the new wired radio, Inc., dealing with the sending of programs over land lines to the homes of subscribers very much as with our present telephone service, it is interesting to note that the city of Lincoln, Neb., already has a sort of wired radio system in operation.

Radio programs are being carried over telephone wires to 800 homes and business places in Lincoln, according to R. S. Brewster, telephone superintendent of the Lincoln Telephone & Telegraph Company. While these programs are carried over the company's wires, they are not connected in any way with the wire over which the telephone message is passed, nor is radio service supplied by the telephone company.

The telephone company is leasing its idle wires to the program company, the purpose of which is to give radio service. The telephone company is benefited by receiving additional income through the leasing of these idle wires. Mr. Brewster said that as far as he knew but two cities of any size, Lincoln and St. Paul, Minn., are the only cities having this service.

Radio programs are picked up by two powerful receiving sets at a specially built studio on the outskirts of the city where there is little interference from static, and are transmitted to the central stations of the telephone company and from there to the homes of the subscribers having this service.

A \$5 installation charge is made for radio service, and the subscriber pays \$3.50 per month. For most of the day and until midnight the company is supplying a radio program and all that a subscriber needs to do is turn a switch leading to the loudspeaker; this switch also serves as a volume control for the speaker. The subscriber need not bother about seeking stations with this service, the studio does this for him. Mr. Brewster states that the studio attempts to give varied programs of music, popular and classical, news items of interest during the day, or phonograph programs when no suitable radio program is available and football and baseball games when they are of local interest.

Most of the local music furnished to the subscribers by the program company is electric record reproduction, but occasionally local hotel orchestras and theater music is furnished.

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nished, especially during periods in the summer when static is bad. In addition to this, local church services are put on every Sunday morning by the different churches. All other programs are picked up from radio stations.

The rendering of radio service in this way is beyond the experimental stage. Their company began experimenting with this service several years ago. "There have been many problems to overcome in giving this service," Mr. Brewster said, "and it has been only through the unusual interest of the public that it has been possible to develop the system to its present stage of perfection."

Radio Notes

SALUT demeure Chaste et Pure, the aria sung by Faust in the garden scene, of Gounod's opera "Faust," will be sung by James Melton as a feature of the Seiberling program on Thursday night, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, over a coast-to-coast network of the NBC.

Under the direction of Frank Black, the Seiberling Singers offer "Oh, Lucidity," by Strickland, a Negro spiritual, "The Gospel Train," and "Comin' Home."

The popular two-voice team of Ohman and Arden will be heard in a special transcription of "When You Were Sweet Sixteen" and the Seiberling Singing Violins offer the Spanish tune "La Paloma" by Yradier. Stations associated with the NBC for the Seiberling program are: WPAE, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAE, WCHS, WFL, WRC, WGY, WGR, WCAE, WJL, KSD, WOW, WDAF, KVOO, WFAA, KPRC, WOAI, KOA, WTMJ, KHQ, WHAS, WSM, WBT, WSB, KGO, KOW, KOMO, KFI, WTAM, KTW, WMC and KSTP.

Sir Henry Thornton, chairman and president of the Canadian National Railways, will deliver the chief address in a transcontinental Canadian network program which has been arranged for the night of Dec. 27. To effect this the Canadian National Railways radio department has planned the longest East to West link in the prepared program, continuing, requiring over 10,000 miles of telegraph and telephone wires to hook up the 14 radio stations in the five time zones of the Dominion, from tidewater to tidewater, linking Halifax with Vancouver.

The "key" station on this occasion will be CNRM, at Montreal, and here Sir Henry will speak to the 100,000 employees of the National system. One other address will be made, that by W. D. Robb, vice-president, who directs the radio activities of the company. Mr. Robb will speak in French.

A program of musical and vocal offerings by a selected group of artists has been arranged for this special occasion.

The following cities will be included in the network: Halifax, N. S., Saint John, Fredericton and Moncton, N. B.; Quebec and Montreal, Que.; Ottawa, Toronto and London, Ont.; Winnipeg, Man., and Yorkton, Sask.; Saskatoon, Sask., and Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B. C.

The Sonora Hour, to be broadcast by stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System on Thursday evening, Dec. 27, at 9 o'clock, eastern standard time, will again feature Miss Ruth Brown, internationally known violinist, and Mr. Allan Jones, a brilliant young singer, who has already, at the age of 21, gained his place in the foremost rank of tenor soloists.

The Sonora program lists Miss Breton's selections as "Hymn to the Sun" from "Coq d'Or" of Rimsky-Korsakoff, accompanied by the orchestra; and "Tambourin Chinois" and "La Gitana," both compositions of Fritz Kreisler, assisted by Walter Golde, pianist.

Mr. Jones has chosen "La Donna e Mobile" from "Rigoletto"; Liszt's "Liebestraum" and Victor Herbert's well-loved "I'm Falling in Love With Some One" from "Naughty Marietta." Mr. Jones will be assisted by

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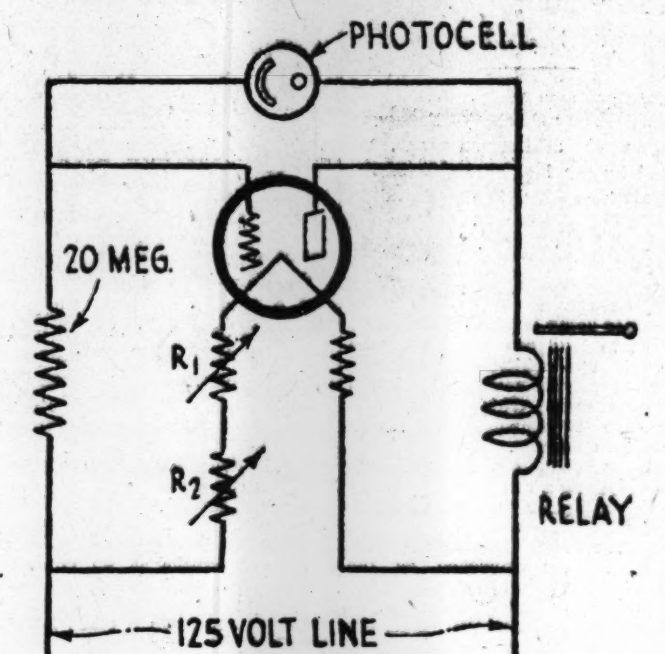
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Seeming Mystery Explained in "How to Do It" Story on This Novelty

For those interested in experimenting with the photo-electric cell, the opening of the garage door with a beam of light from the usual flashlight, is something at once practical and thrilling. The details are given in the accompanying diagram. The photo-cell in this case is a Type 3 GS Raytheon Photo-Cell, having an ionization voltage of 152 volts.

Several different tubes have been tried with this circuit, but the 112-A tube has proved most satisfactory. R-1 is a variable resistance of 200-ohm range. R-2 is a 50-ohm variable resistor, while the third resistance in the filament circuit is a 429-ohm fixed resistor. R-1 and R-2 control the C bias on the 112-A tube. The third resistor provides the necessary voltage drop across the filament of the 112-A tube.

When the Photo-Cell is in darkness, about 25 milliamperes flows in the plate circuit of the 112-A tube. When the flashlight is placed close to the cell, a current of about 6.25 milliamperes flows in the plate circuit. The relay, which happens to be a Yaxley, has a resistance of 330 ohms. It is easily operated by the flashlight at a distance of 10 feet from the Photo-Cell. The relay actuates at about 2.5 to 3 milliamperes, and will hold down at about 1.0 to 1.5 milliamperes. The garage door may be slid or swung by a suitable motor drive.

The entire arrangement shown has been designed to operate directly from a 125-volt D.C. line, although B-batteries may be employed if preferred. Also, other variations may be worked out to suit conditions and desires.

PRESIDENT NAMES OFFICIALS
WASHINGTON (AP)—Col. Francis L. Parker has been nominated by President Coolidge to be chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, with the rank of Brigadier-General, and Kyle Elam of Port Arthur, Tex., to be collector of customs at that port.

DR. HENRY B. FINE HAS PASSED ON
PRINCETON, N. J. (AP)—Dr. Henry B. Fine, regarded as one of America's leading professors of mathematics, has passed on. He was born in Chambersburg, Pa., and was graduated from Princeton in 1880, receiving the degree of Master of Arts in 1883. He then studied at the University of Leipzig, Germany, where he received a Doctor of Philosophy in 1885. He received an honorary degree of Doctor of Letters at Williams College in 1904.

In 1891 he was chosen to fill the Dodd chair of mathematics, an endowed professorship at Princeton. In 1903 he was made faculty dean and in 1912 was appointed dean of the department of science. He was the author of many books on higher mathematics and was one of Woodrow Wilson's intimate friends. The \$2,000,000 endowed science building was secured chiefly through his efforts.

PICKS UP MAIL IN FLIGHT
NEWPORT NEWS, Va. (AP)—Without pausing in its flight, the army blimp TC-5 picked up two sacks of dummy mail from the roof of a high school building here. The experiment had been planned to determine advantages of dirigibles as mail carriers. Standards held the mail sacks in position for the crew to grasp them.

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Soviets Avoiding Border Incidents by Commissions

Boundary Plenipotentiaries Now Found Adequate for Best Relations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MOSCOW—The Soviet Government and its Western neighbors have found the boundary commission so useful an instrument for reducing the number of border incidents which sometimes lead to diplomatic crises and for minimizing those which do occur, that both sides recently agreed that the reason for its existence had largely disappeared. So it has been liquidated; but each country maintains a sort of boundary plenipotentiary; and these two representatives meet to deal with such cases of frontier difficulty as may still arise.

Equally significant as a means of averting unnecessary friction has been the work of the Dnieper Commission, established by the Soviet Union and Rumania. The Soviet and Rumanian Governments waived the absence of formal diplomatic contact and set up a mixed commission, which sits alternately in Soviet and in Rumanian territory and fulfills much the same functions as the Soviet-Finnish commission.

There has been no special need for the establishment of boundary commissions to regulate the Soviet-Latvian and Soviet-Estonian boundaries, because, while a certain amount of contraband filters into Russia across those frontiers and mutual accusations of espionage are not unknown, the relations with Latvia and Estonia have never been so strained as was formerly the case with Finland and Rumania.

Border raids across the Soviet-Polish frontier a few years ago were not uncommon. They have now been effectively eliminated not by any boundary commission, but by a convention whereby each government agreed to take means to prevent partisan bands, bent on mischief, from crossing into the territory of the neighbor state.

The Soviet Government has offered to conclude treaties of mutual non-aggression with all the states with which it stands in diplomatic relations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following: Mrs. Frida Bath, Stockholm, Sweden; Mrs. Madeline Herzer, Akers, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Julia DeKeth, Montreal, Swit.; I. C. McPherson, Lakeland, Fla.; Mrs. Jennie H. McPherson, Lakeland, Fla.; Mrs. Mitchell Ekins, Vancouver, Can.; Miss Lillian Lee Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. F. Mitchell Ekins, Vancouver, Can.; Mrs. Lillian Lee Biddle, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mrs. Albert P. Powell, State College, Pa.; Mrs. Rosa F. Bonnell, Union, N. J.; R. J. Thomas, San Francisco, Calif.; Renee Thomas, San Francisco, Calif.; Caroline R. Mimm, Oil City, Pa.

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Three 'Meeting Houses' to Share Distinction as 'Hoover's Church'

Simple Little Quaker Edifices With Limited Seating Capacity in or Near Washington Face Many Problems With Coming of This Honor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The distinction of being the "President's church" falls anew to one of Washington's churches with each incoming President.

On March 4, the First Congregational Church will forfeit this title, which it has held for the last five and one-half years, and if President Hoover follows the precedent set by him as nominee, he will divide his attendance between three "Friends' meeting houses" in and near the city.

All of them small, none will then be embarrassed by lack of facilities to accommodate the continual stream of sightseers who almost invariably put the President's church on their Sunday schedule. Two of these Quaker-houses of worship are of the Hicksite branch and are known as "meeting houses." The third, maintained by the orthodox branch, is called a church.

Last spring the members of the two branches in New York, originally separated because of internal differences in policy, held their yearly meeting jointly and while not merging they made it known that any ill-feeling there had been vanished.

At the red brick meeting house in 1 Street, where Mr. Hoover usually worships, only about 250 persons can be seated. The meeting has a membership of about 170. The original church was built in 1808 and the present building dates from 1879.

Both the exterior and the interior of the building, like all Quaker meeting houses, are plain. There is no organ, no choir or puppet—only a "gallery" of benches for certain appointed members, which face the larger portion where the congregation sits. The inornate pews are furnished with green cushions. On week days the hall is used as an auditorium for the Sidwells' Friends' School next door.

In addition to the small size of their auditorium, it has been pointed out that the Friends' congregation may have to meet the possibility of outsiders taking advantage of the form of their service to make appeals to the President for all sorts of movements which may prove embarrassing both to the President and to the overseer who would be the one to decide whether a talk was in order. Other difficulties may be presented by the silence which often constitutes a major portion of the Friends' service and which may not be understood by the curious, whose chief object in coming to meeting might be to see the President.

Other Has Minister
The orthodox Quaker Church which Mr. Hoover sometimes attends, belongs to the five-year meeting branch. It was organized in 1899, and has a membership under 100. Here there

is a minister, music and a fixed service.

The most picturesque of the three houses of worship to which may befall the honor of being the President's church is that at Sandy Spring, Md., which Mr. Hoover attended several times as presidential nominee. Situated on 18 miles north of the capital, this meeting house has always been the central point of the community. Only recently, however, has a board been posted at the corner cross-roads so that tourists from Washington may know where to leave the main highway and know that First Day meeting is at 11 o'clock.

Under a few leafy, sheltering trees, the large brick structure stands, its severe outline broken by a front porch. There are two doors, one originally used by the men and the other by the women. The interior is decorated interiorly, a partition divides the seats formerly used by the women from those used by the men. The well-worn benches in this meeting house are not cushioned. A large stove stands in one of the aisles, and wood is piled high outside in the carriage stalls where not long ago waited the faithful horses which brought families to meeting from miles around.

First Report in 1753
The first report of the Sandy Spring meeting was submitted in 1753, and the present meeting house displaced one of timber in 1817. According to Parquhar's "Annals of Sandy Spring," it was then the largest religious structure in the country.

Sandy Spring is not quite an ordinary country neighborhood. Its founders were members of the Society of Friends, drawn to Maryland early in the eighteenth century by religious freedom denied them in the Old World. Agriculture has been the chief industry of the settlement, and despite lack of a railroad, latest methods of cultivation, farm clubs and co-operative undertakings have been developed there. Slaves were freed by the Friends in Sandy Spring soon after the Revolution, but they stayed in the neighborhood as "free colored working people."

Sandy Spring Quakers were prosperous. Their children felt no need of migrating to the city, and those who join in the home of neighborly inquiry at the close of meeting attended by Herbert Hoover bear names familiar in the early history of the community.

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Tees Shipyard Building Seven Whaling Ships

White Star Liner Suevic Purchased for Conversion to Whaling Purposes

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—In addition to the large number of contracts being placed in British shipyards for ships of the general cargo type several shipbuilding companies have received business for an interesting and highly specialized class of vessel for the whaling industry. Nowadays it is quite the usual thing for a large ship to be attached to a flotilla of smaller steam whalers, the depot ship being used for preparing the various fats and other products for which the animals are hunted.

One of the shipyards on the Tees has just received an order to build seven whalers for a Norwegian company, with, it is said, an option to construct seven more. These ships will use as parent ship a large vessel being built by Workman Clark & Co. of Belfast, this ship being specially fitted out to accommodate a personnel of no less than 350, being in fact a floating factory.

Another company has bought the White Star liner Suevic of nearly 12,000 tons gross. Hitherto employed on the Australian passenger trade and carrying more than 400 cabin class passengers, she is to be altered to suit the new trade and ship repairs on the northeast coast have been actively canvassing for the business.

Several oil tankers have been altered for the same trade, the changes in some cases involving the construction of a special bow through which the whales can be hauled for treatment. Naturally, for work of this character, quite large ships are necessary and some of the biggest oil tankers in the world have been used for this purpose.

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HARMON MEDALS TO LABOR CHIEF AND POLICE HEAD

Hillman of Clothing Workers and Vollmer of Berkeley (Calif.) Chosen

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Awards to Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and August Vollmer, chief of police in Berkeley, Calif., for outstanding public service during 1927 have just been announced by the Harmon Foundation.

The foundation awarded a gold medal and \$1000 honorarium to Mr. Hillman for his constructive leadership in developments of first importance to workers. The jury, in making the award, called attention to Mr. Hillman's services to workers over a long period of years, "many of the developments of which have been especially prominent during 1927."

"The Amalgamated's successful plan of unemployment insurance; its co-operative banks, with the small loan feature which is being adopted by other institutions, and its \$2,000,000 co-operative housing venture for wage workers are among the working demonstrations of industrial democracy carried out by the organization of which Sidney Hillman was one of the founders and of which he has been president and its constructive leader since its inception," the announcement said.

The award of a gold medal to Mr. Vollmer was made for "his forward-looking, comprehensive point of view in co-ordinating the work of the Berkeley Police Department with all the social agencies in that city, thus

making an outstanding practical laboratory demonstration of police organization and crime prevention."

The jury referred to the high record in which, it said, Mr. Vollmer's work is held all over the country, and recalled that during the past four years he has been called to Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles and Havana, Cuba, to examine and make recommendations on police matters.

The jury of award included Howard S. Braucher, secretary of the Playground and Recreation Association of America; Lillian Gilbreth, consulting engineer; Paul Kellogg, editor of the Survey Magazine; Dr. Paul S. Monroe, professor of education, Columbia University; and Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, professor of social legislation, Columbia University.

Damrosch Denies Good Music on Air Not Appreciated

Rachmaninoff Errs, He Says, in Thinking Radio Makes People Too Lazy to Enjoy Masters

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter Damrosch, noted composer, voiced his disagreement with Serge Rachmaninoff's belief that radio makes listening to good music too comfortable. The pianist's opinion, reported in dispatches from Paris, was embodied in an explanation of why he has refused to play for radio audiences.

"Mr. Rachmaninoff is so fine an artist," said the conductor who is musical counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, "that I think I could convince him of the error of his ways if he would sit in with us for one of our symphony hours and then during the following week read the letters that pour in from that great audience which he believes to be too lazy and comfortable to enjoy music."

"If Rachmaninoff is correctly reported in this cable, he must be woefully ignorant of the enormous factor the radio has become in the development of good music."

"I do not vision the radio listeners as Mr. Rachmaninoff imagines them. My idea of them is quite different and perhaps it is based on better knowledge than he has yet been able to obtain. It is based on thousands of enthusiastic letters which have come to me as a result of the radio concerts I give each week. They are touching in their gratitude for this opportunity to hear symphonic music."

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Russia Negotiates for Ford Factory

Plant Discussed Would Have Capacity for 100,000 Automobiles Yearly

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—The president of the Russian Supreme Economic Council, Mr. Loboff, who recently returned after a trip to America as head of a commission of Soviet industrialists, announces that negotiations have been carried on for the building of a large Ford automobile factory in Russia with a capacity for 100,000 cars yearly.

Mr. Loboff declared that a similar offer had been received by Russia from another world famous automobile firm.

It is known that Mr. Loboff while in America, also discussed business relations with General Motors Company.

There are now only about 25,000 automobiles in the entire Soviet Union, and the building of the proposed automobile factory would enormously accelerate the country's motor transport development.

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—A resolution calling upon the President to request the recall or dismissal of any diplomatic agent who seeks diplomatic immunity from arrest for driving a motor vehicle while under the influence of liquor was introduced by Frederic M. Sackett (R.), Senator from Kentucky. An ambassador, minister or member of the diplomatic

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EDIFICE OPENED

Main Auditorium and Sunday School Seat 600

HOUSTON, Tex.—In reporting the opening of the new edifice of Third Church of Christ, Scientist, at 5516 Alameda Road, here, the Houston Chronicle described the church building in part as follows:

"The new church is a strikingly beautiful structure designed by R. Tabor of the firm of Henry P. Jones & Tabor, architects, and constructed by Thomas T. Hopper Company, contractor."

"The new church shows the mission influence, constructed of concrete, hollow tile and stucco throughout. It is built around an octagonal tower, and the entire building was designed to harmonize with the surrounding residential section, emphasizing comfort, ventilation and cheerfulness of color."

"All rooms are on the ground floor. The large auditorium seats 500 persons and the Sunday School room 100. There are also reading room, office and withdrawing rooms for the readers."

"The pews are of the new combination type with new backs and individual cushioned folding seats. The blue and gray color combination is also carried out in the seat coverings, the tile in the aisles and the hymnal covers."

"The reading rooms of this church are to be maintained in the church building and here an effort has been made to create the atmosphere of a sun parlor in a private home."

"Some of the features of the interior are the acoustic ceiling in the auditorium; the great leather, nail-stained, swinging doors giving entrance from the foyer into the auditorium, bronze hardware, with great straps on the doors emphasizing the mission idea."

"The exterior is to be flood-lighted at night. Close to walls the idea of the desert plants has been carried out, emphasizing cactus, yucca, sago palms, etc."

"The two sides of the grounds are thickly planted with a tree screen, giving a variegated effect at all seasons."

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To the Canal Zone (and for points beyond to be dispatched by steamer from Cristobal), 25 cents for each half ounce or fraction, in addition to regular postage.

Peace Sunday to Be Observed in Great Britain

Churches Stress Good Will—King Requests Season's Enjoyment to Continue

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The King has marked his continued improvement by many kindly thoughts for others. It is announced that he has joined with the Queen in expressing a wish that the general happiness of the Christmas celebrations shall not be in any way interfered with by his inability to participate. He has also authorized gifts of coal to warm the hearths of 900 indigent residents of the neighborhood of Windsor Castle, besides sanctioning the distribution of £3000 to charitable institutions from what is known as the "Windsor Castle state apartments fund."

The Queen on Friday attended a Council of State at which the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Prime Minister and the Lord Chancellor were also present and signed the state documents on the King's behalf preparatory to Christmas.

December 23 is to be observed as "Peace Sunday" throughout the British Commonwealth and an appeal, commended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the President of the National Free Church Council, is published, inviting ministers and school-teachers to co-operate in giving prominence to the cause of international good feeling on this occasion.

Distress in the coal fields has combined with concern about the King to give unwelcome gravity to this season of rejoicing, but London is full of visitors and entertainments are proceeding as usual.

Co-operative Farming
"We must, actually, but systematically and stubbornly remake agriculture, on a new technical basis, on a basis of big production, pulling it up to the socialist industry. Either

we shall solve this problem, and then our final victory is guaranteed, or we shall retreat from it, without solving it, and then the return to capitalism may become an inevitable development."

Stalin pointed out that the Soviet Government is investing 180,000,000 rubles in new state and collective farms with a view to advancing the cause of large-scale co-operative farming. He disputed Frumkin's contention that the individual peasant was not being given any economic incentive to produce, and claimed that the individual peasants were receiving more credits from the state this year than was the case in the preceding year. He admitted that considerable abuses had occurred in applying the law about imposing extra taxation on the richest peasants.

Whereas this extra taxation was supposed to affect only 2 or 3 per cent of the most prosperous farmers, the local authorities in some cases, through ignorance or through desire to increase their own resources, subjected 10 or 12 per cent of the farmers to this crushing extra taxation.

GREETING FROM ANTARCTIC
NEW YORK (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd on Dec. 21 sent by radio from the Antarctic congratulations and a "dare" to Grover Whalen, newly appointed police commissioner of New York. "Good work, Grover," the radiogram said, "congratulations. Dare you to try to arrest me down here. Regards to Mrs. Whalen and youngsters."

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Joseph Stalin Warns "Deviators" to Stick to Communist Party Path

(Continued from Page 1)

was the proper figure in this connection. While attacking the ideas of the "right deviationists," Stalin declared that there was no occasion as yet to apply to them the drastic methods of expulsion from the party, followed in some cases by imprisonment and exile, which were meted out to the Trotskyists a year ago. He explained this by saying that the "rights" had not hardened into a faction, setting party discipline at defiance, as was the case with the Trotskyists last year.

To Reconstruct Agriculture
Stalin also pointed out that Trotsky and his associates were permitted to retain important posts in the party and Soviet Administration until they began to indulge in activities which were inconsistent with party loyalty. He denied rumors to the effect that serious differences of opinion, much less "right" and "left" groups, exist within the Political Bureau, the inner group of nine which has a large extent centralizes executive power in the Communist Party and hence in the government of the country.

Much of Stalin's speech was in advocacy of a series of theses on the economic position of the country which were submitted by the Political Bureau and adopted by the plenary session of the central committee. Besides emphasizing the necessity for catching up with the new technical developments of industrially more advanced foreign countries, Stalin declared that agriculture, as well as industry, must be reconstructed on a modern basis, saying:

"We must not for too long a period of time base the Soviet power and the Socialist structure on two different foundations, on the foundations of the biggest and most united Socialist industry and of the most divided and backward small peasant farming."

Co-operative Farming
"We must, actually, but systematically and stubbornly remake agriculture, on a new technical basis, on a basis of big production, pulling it up to the socialist industry. Either

we shall solve this problem, and then our final victory is guaranteed, or we shall retreat from it, without solving it, and then the return to capitalism may become an inevitable development."

Stalin pointed out that the Soviet Government is investing 180,000,000 rubles in new state and collective farms with a view to advancing the cause of large-scale co-operative farming. He disputed Frumkin's contention that the individual peasant was not being given any economic incentive to produce, and claimed that the individual peasants were receiving more credits from the state this year than was the case in the preceding year. He admitted that considerable abuses had occurred in applying the law about imposing extra taxation on the richest peasants.

Whereas this extra taxation was supposed to affect only 2 or 3 per cent of the most prosperous farmers, the local authorities in some cases, through ignorance or through desire to increase their own resources, subjected 10 or 12 per cent of the farmers to this crushing extra taxation.

GREETING FROM ANTARCTIC
NEW YORK (AP)—Commander Richard E. Byrd on Dec. 21 sent by radio from the Antarctic congratulations and a "dare" to Grover Whalen, newly appointed police commissioner of New York. "Good work, Grover," the radiogram said, "congratulations. Dare you to try to arrest me down here. Regards to Mrs. Whalen and youngsters."

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Home Building Equipment Gardening

Designing the Home Grounds—IV

The Planting Spaces

By EGBERT HANS

WHILE laying out our service and garden areas with their inclusive features, we must proceed along fairly definite lines. Now that we are ready to open the color box as it were, and bring on the modeling clay, we are faced by two rather special, though highly interesting, personages called "likes and dislikes."

We could hardly expect individuality without "personality," but an acquired good taste must have a solid foundation and rest upon an understanding of the natural laws which are the final test of art. Only by studying these laws and learning to regulate and interpret them in our garden can our "personal taste" be a reasonable evidence of knowledge and not a mere and unjustified caprice.

It is one thing to stake out a pattern of flower beds and array these beds with flowers, necessarily limited by the same of conditions. But how much more complete and beautiful is the "garden" where man plants in the shelter of his home all of nature's children with such care and thoughtfulness that among these children there is no sign of regret, no pining for a return to wood, mountain or brook—for sunlight or shade, for moisture or a barren sun-scorched hillside.

For every plant grows where nature intended that it should grow and nature's laws were obeyed in this garden of beauty and good taste. Here violets, trilliums, heartsease, peepers, root ferns and mosses are happy in deep shade. There other violets, moss plants, sedums, geraniums, poppies, portulacas, and many others delight in open sun. Marshmallows, marsh marigolds, the loosestrife and the cardinal flowers glorify the wet spots while the arrow leaf and the pickweed would want a water cover for part of the year. It is thus very clear that we must study our canvas (the home grounds) very closely before deciding on our picture.

On Our Palette
Now let us see what our palette has to offer. There is the "herbaceous perennial," a plant whose top lies down to the ground each year while the root system perishes, increases, and can be divided to make more plants. There is the annual. Then we have the biennial, which produces during the first year only leaves, and develops flowers and fruit the second year. Then comes the flowering shrub, the woody perennial vine and the annual vine for graceful draperies over rock, bank, or building; and, of course, the tree.

All these plants have special and different requirements as to location (sunny or shady) soil (dry, wet, light or heavy). They will either creep tall (delphiniums, hollyhocks, foxgloves, bellflowers, campanulas), medium (aquilegias, columbines, some anemones, cultivated asters, chrysanthemums, the lilies, the sweet Williams), or just cover the ground (carpeting flowers, phlox subulata, veronica rupestris, the many sedums, candytuft, the alyssums and the annual portulaca). Their foliage will be delicate or coarse. Some will be valuable for their flower shape (columbine and bell-shaped flowers) or flower color, others for their foliage (chrysanthemums, peonies, aquilegias)—so you see it is quite important to become quite familiar with our plants before applying them.

Space does not permit a complete classification of all this plant material. Such information is available today for the seeking in garden magazines and nursery catalogues. But we can discuss the general appearance of the picture, its color and form. First comes the relation of foliage and lawn to flower colors.

Green Predominating
No color has more shades than nature's green foliage—from dark bluish green to light greenish gray. I feel that the most charming colors are those where the green of foliage and lawn predominates largely over the area and volume of flower colors. Do not have too many flowers, but have them at all times by arranging your borders so that there will be bloom from the time the crocus pushes through the snow until the chrysanthemums are touched by Jack Frost.

In studying our color scheme, it is most important to note and always remember that in the open air no color is stationary, but constantly changing with the vibrating movement of light and shade. Nothing is more fascinating than to watch this play of light. Nature with the aid of atmosphere blends most colors into a pleasing "ensemble."

Therefore the rules of the garden color scheme are less rigid than those of the interior decorator. In the spring blue and yellow form a pleasing combination, that can be secured with many spring flowering plants. Pink and white strengthen each other. White is justly called the peace-maker, for it reconciles almost all shades and colors and should be repeatedly used in the edging, in the medium middle ground, and the tall background. Violet is a real garden color all through the season. Toward the fall when greens turn to bronze, when the landscape is ablaze with the scarlet of the maple and the gold of the birches, the garden naturally calls for the warm tints of the fall chrysanthemums and orange helianthus contrasted with the deep-colored asters.

Red is generally in disgrace and most undesired. It should be used sparingly, but it remains a magnificent color. Its very strength requires isolation in the garden with a green or preferably gray leaved background.

Form and Contrast
Now as to form—here the ideas of contrast should again be applied in the flower beds. All beds should be generously edged with creeping or very low plants already referred to, so that no soil is evident. Back of these low plants come those of medium height followed again by tall perennials and annuals. Break this low edging here and there with

medium and tall plants of delicate type and allow an occasional shrub to break into the flower bed if it is wide enough.
Bring out the delicate foliage of the columnar plants by the coarse foliage of its neighbors such as primroses or foxgloves. Use the upright and pointed lines of iris or yucca to provide repeatedly a vertical element among rounded foliage and for accents at corners.

Shrubs and trees are just as valuable as flowering plants, as perennials and annuals. What is more glorious than the flowering crab, the plum tree, the quince tree in bloom in a corner of the garden. They may be a part of the flower border and form the desirable accents. Plant your shrub and small tree borders in two irregular lines so as to leave room in between for a winding trail overhanging here and there by trees.

Within these trails the shade-loving plants will find a happy home and give much pleasure.

Use ground covers such as myrtle (vaccinium minor), Japanese spurge (Pachysandra terminalis), Bugle (Ajuga reptans), and many others where the shrubs meet the lawn or in the shady places where grass will not grow. These ground covers are low, they flower, they need no mowing.

The planting round the house—called foundation planting—is a typical American problem created by building a modern house on a stone, brick, or cement foundation rising high above the surface.

In trying to cover up this unfortunate division line, it has become a custom to surround the house with a potential evergreen forest. Foundation planting should be limited to a breaking of the corners by shrubs with good foliage. A beautiful symmetrical doorway may well be strengthened by a symmetrical planting of shaped evergreens, but we should be able to see that the house rests on solid ground. Cover

the ugly foundation wall and its cellar windows with vines as much as possible. If the house is informal in design, lilacs are always attractive around the house. In all planting, remember that there is beauty in the single lily. There is also beauty in the mass—but that which is neither one nor the other becomes commonplace.

THE FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Combining Tulips With Shrubs, Trees and With Other Flowers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Des Moines, Ia.

THE early Narcissus, poeticus ornatus, with tulips "Brunnhilde," "Tom Moore," "Fred Moore," "White Swan," "Lacifer" combine well with the soft, clear blue of phlox canadensis. It is said that blue is the great harmonizer in the garden. This charming little woodland phlox, often called wild Sweet Williams, is also lovely. The most vibrant and brilliant hues of tulips.

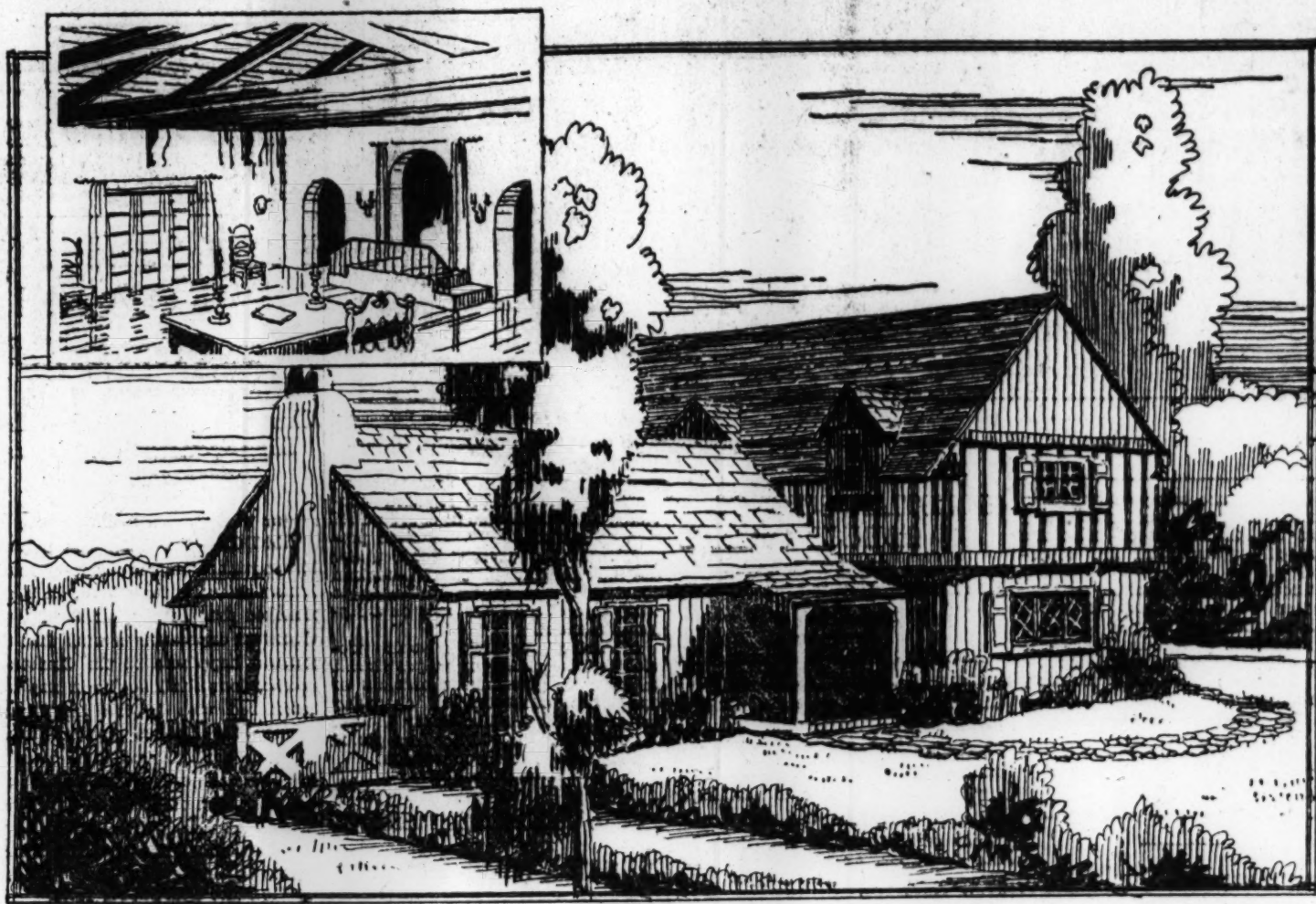
Some of the very loveliest crab apples for use in our gardens are the native varieties; many nurseries now offer these as well as the orchard types. Mertonia Virginia and Lavender Spider were effective below the crab tree when it is glorified with its buds of deep rose-pink and its blossoms of creamy-pink. Or the may plant the lovely Cydonia (Japanese Quince) near by, and Rosa Blanda, which will bloom later, of course. Cherry red Tulips ("Crimson Queen") above a native crabapple on a slope, with a Persian lilac near by make another happy combination.

Of the Asiatic Crab apples, there are many hardy and lovely varieties. Many consider the Parkman crab one of the most charming (Malus Parkmanii), but M. Schneiderei, M. Spectabilis, are also lovely. The latter may be combined with star Narcissus followed by the mauve tulips, Euterpe.

The old-fashioned Bleeding Heart, below the falling petals of the crab tree, with the pink tulips, "Psyche" and "Clara Butt," the mauve "Dream," some of the creamy narcissus and deep, clear purple Iris, makes another spring garden picture.

With Persian lilacs (the purple variety) one may use the bright yellow tulip, "Mrs. Moon," or the pink tulip, "Dretchen," with purple Iris and Nepeta Mussini as an edging. The latter combination on a slope, with the Nepeta Mussini growing over the rocks which form a "bed" for the bulbs, is most effective.

"Cydonia Japonica" (Japanese Quince) is not always hardy, but a joy blooming when it does thrive. It requires a sunny position. It comes in many shades of pink, orange and red. The red variety may have pale yellow hyacinths planted below, or one may use Mertonia Virginia with Amorphia. Again, a daring color combination is provided by "Cocoon" Parpurus Grandiflorus planted at its feet, and a few soft blue hyacinths near by. One may plant back of the



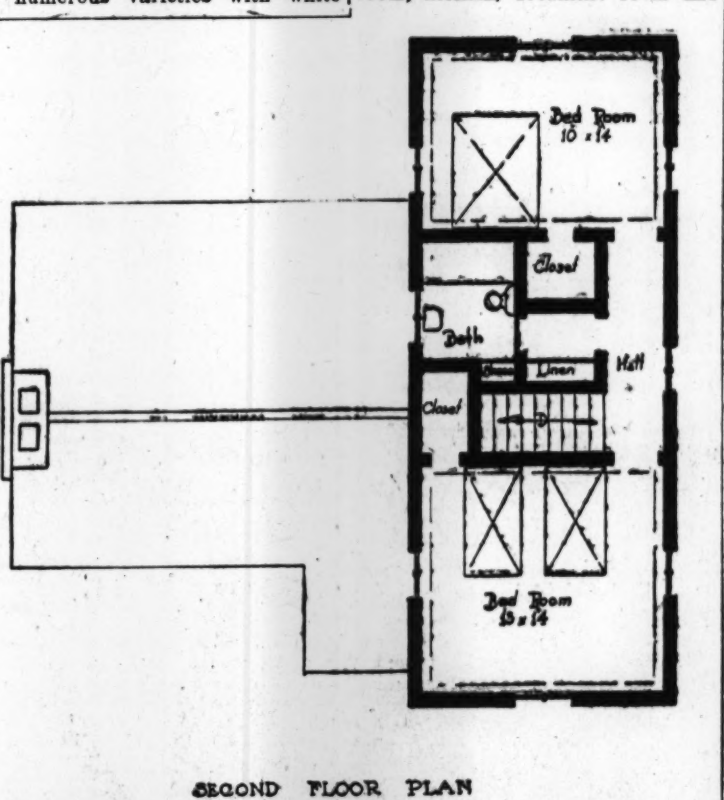
The Adaptation of Traditional Styles is One of the Interesting Elements of American Domestic Architecture. Here is a Homelike Dwelling, Hinting of the English Tudor.

Adapting the Old English Tudor House to America

THE lovely old English Tudor form of house from which the accompanying design is adapted was brought to America with the early English settlers 300 years ago. In it the essential charming features of the old English manner of this type are retained, and yet it is not so spacious but what it can be built to good advantage on a lot even as small as the popular 50-foot one. Due to the clever way in which the floors are arranged to secure the most living room possible and the least waste of space, a feeling of spaciousness that is restful and pleasant is effected.

From the exterior one's interest is caught and held by the sweeping, gracious roof, the stucco and timber walls. On entering the house from the front one finds himself in a large living room made especially inviting and restful by a great wide fireplace. There are French windows on either side, small windows by the fireplace and openings into both the kitchen and the dining room; the effect is that of four exposures, a factor making for desirable summer coolness. A simplicity approaching crudeness, an effect that many are striving to inject into some of the modern homes, is introduced by the great beams of the high-ceilinged roof. So much of this crude old homely aspect is desired and admired today that in some houses the timbers are left rough hewn and stained a weathered brown, the marks of the trowel are left in the stucco, a percentage of secondhand bricks used and laid up with joints allowing the mortar to exude from the joints; in fact, every known device employed to produce an old, crude and used look.

The first floor plan shows, in addition to the living room, a dining room, kitchen, breakfast room and



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

screen porch, all of excellent dimensions and well planned both in respect to each other and for the uses they will be put to, the furnishings which they will need. The second floor contains a hall, two bedrooms, bath, two closets and built-in for shoes and linen. Notice that each bedroom has three exposures, affording pleasant light and excellent cross ventilation. The windows are casement with quaint, small panes, and they open outward. The attic, unfinished, contains adequate storage space or, if the owner prefers, it may be finished off for room and bath. Exterior: The timbers should be painted a dark brown and the stucco light buff. The shingles should be stained soft shades of brown, red and green, and laid on in such a manner that the various hues will blend and form irregular masses of

color. This can be done so skillfully as to produce a charming old weather-beaten effect and defeat any tendency of the colors to be blatantly noticeable. The window shutters could be either a soft bluish green or a warm blue, and they would lend a welcome note of individuality.

Living Room: Here the woodwork should be stained a mellow brown, then given several coats of varnish and rubbed to a soft gloss. Then, if the walls were painted a soft neutral tan, hangings and rugs of such color and design as to lend a feeling of spaciousness. On the other hand, if the taste is for furnishings of the more subdued type, walls of pale sage green would be especially appropriate.

Dining Room: The same general scheme can be carried out in the dining room, vivifying the mellow

restful atmosphere with colorful hangings and accessories.

Kitchen: Here, indeed, should be winsome, cheery color. If the windows face the south, thus gaining enough sunshine so that no special effort need be made to add light, apple green or light jade green could be the basic color. Then, with walls of that hue and woodwork of ivory, provide color accents in light tan in bandings along the moldings and inside of the cupboards. If the windows face the north and warmth and light need be introduced, let the walls be warm buff, the woodwork taupe, and add sparkling touches of orange-red, black and bits of bright blue in pottery, china and containers that hold various foods.

Breakfast Room: This opens off the kitchen and may most artistically carry the same hues.

Bedrooms: The old-time atmosphere should be carried out with curtains of the shades, with inside draperies of dainty chintz. Walnut furniture would be charming, although the more modern painted articles in tones of yellow, green or any of the delightful pastels would be appropriate and charming.

Winter Mulching

By FORMAN T. McLEAN

Supervisor of Public Education, New York Botanical Garden

NOW that the last of the autumn flowers are gone and the leaves are off the trees, people are apt to think that their gardening activities are over for the winter; but the month of December is really the very best time to put winter mulches of leaves or other material around the plants. The mulch of the evergreens and on the perennial borders. Any loose material that will not pack down too tightly is suitable for this purpose. Autumn leaves are most commonly used and these are best if mixed with some other loose litter to prevent them from matting down too tightly. Under the rhododendrons and the evergreen trees a tight mulch is not harmful, and either oak leaves or pine needles will be entirely suitable. For the perennial borders loose material is much better because most of the herbaceous perennials keep some of their leaves all winter and these need air and sunlight as well as protection from drying and sub-zero frosts. Here a good coating of well-rotted manure with a lot of straw in it, or loose peat, fine straw, shavings or other green boughs are most satisfactory. If manure is used it should be old and well rotted. In that case it will add much fertility to the soil and improve the blooming for the next year.

Panicles planted in the autumn also need protection. Here a very light mulch of not more than two or three inches of loose straw or evergreen boughs is preferable, for young pansy plants are easily smothered by too heavy covering. If the mulch is put on with care and weighted down with a few sticks or boughs to keep the wind from blowing it away, then the plants can be left undisturbed all during the cold months with full confidence that spring will find them with bright green new shoots and all ready for new growth.

The time to remove the winter covering will depend very largely on the hardness and rapidity of growth of the plants under it. The tulips, crocuses, narcissus, snowdrops, and other early flowering things will appreciate removal of their winter blankets with the first warm days.

Other tender plants may need protection occasionally until the first week in April. If the mulch is a very deep one—four to six inches thick—and consists of fairly heavy material,

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SPECIAL FROM MONITOR PRESS

THE increasing variety of designs and finishes in which hardware for the new home may be obtained is being emphasized by leading manufacturers of builders' hardware in the United States, according to a representative of one of the oldest concerns in this country.

Hardware, which was formerly considered almost a negligible item in planning a home, may now be obtained to harmonize with the general architectural design of the building, whether it be early American, Gothic, Spanish, ancient Greek, Italian or modernistic. Manufacturers for the past several years, he said, have been giving special attention to improving the design of their products and are urging that as much consideration be given to the choice of hardware as is exercised in the selection of electric and plumbing fixtures and decorative schemes generally.

Special studies are being made of early American designs. Particularly in New England, old American homes are being carefully sought out and old door knobs, handles, latches, knockers and other accessories knicked to provide the manufacturer with authentic material on which he may base the designs he is offering the prospective home builder.

The early American designs are particularly well suited for use in moderate-sized American homes. They are carried out in solid brass and in hand-forged iron and provide a peculiarly decorative atmosphere in connection with an interior which is finished in similar style.

The home builder is gradually realizing, "that by taking time to consider and select the hardware for his new house, and at a very small additional cost, he can achieve far more beautiful interior effects. Formerly, the choice of hardware was generally left to the contractor, who, lacking in discernment or perhaps with a view to cutting his costs, would furnish hardware of serviceable quality, but of poor general design, and with no regard to the general architectural requirement of the building.

"The cost of such hardware is usually from 1 to 1 1/4 per cent of the cost of the building. The cost of artistic hardware, selected with regard to the prospective home builder, ranges from 1 to 1 1/4 per cent of the total cost of the building.

The modern home builder quickly realizes, therefore, that the cost of obtaining distinctive effects in the hardware selected for his home is practically negligible. He can secure a far more high-class atmosphere and avoid the crude results of commonplace designs at a very slight increase in initial cost."

Even in small cities there are stores which carry complete lines of hardware designs and whose representatives are qualified to discuss and advise the prospective home builder on the best type of hardware for his home, he said.

The first step in making sure that

the hardware used in the building will be in accordance with the owner's taste, he explained, is to see that hardware is excluded from the general contract under which the house is built. Then investigate the subject carefully with representatives of hardware concerns, consider the architecture, and interior decorations you expect to use, and you will find an artistic hardware design which is especially suited to the building.

One very interesting line of hardware which has recently been developed is of transparent glass with a colored center designed to harmonize with the general color scheme of the house. This may be obtained in almost any color and forms a very attractive combination with the use of the colored tile effects now on the market.

There is also a door knob of real cut glass which sparkles with unusual brilliancy, but this is quite high-priced and would probably not be considered by the builder of the moderate-priced home.

Another high-priced "gadjet" is a bronze door knob and plate which carries out the idea of "set-backs" required by the zoning law in new buildings in New York City.

Modernistic hardware in the United States is a development of the past two or three years. It is carried out chiefly in a combination of metals, such as silver, brass and bronze. Its cost is high because it has not yet reached the stage of mass production. Modernistic hardware is used in many of the expensive new apartment buildings in New York City.

Hardware manufacturers urge the home builder to select his hardware of solid brass, rather than a plated variety, when this material is to be used. The cost of brass is very little more, they say, and the result is much more satisfactory.

Brass hardware may be purchased in either a bright or dull finish. While many home builders prefer the bright polished finish, it is well to remember that the dull finish is much more durable. The polished brass is, indeed, protected by a coat of lacquer, but this wears off within 10 or 12 months and the article must be removed from its wooden base, sandpapered, and the lacquer finish renewed if it is to maintain its attraction and beauty.

The dull finishes, on the other hand, are said to become more attractive with use. They require no polish nor other treatment and will last indefinitely. Indeed, old brass, with its excellent wearing qualities, is considered one of the most desirable and practical finishes and involves no additional cost.

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ANTIQUES AND INTERIOR DECORATION

Some New Books for Collectors

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

A FEW weeks ago we called attention to a newly issued book which treated of the marks on silver and old Sheffield plate. These marks and their significance as indicating when, where and by whom the piece was made, constituted the entire purpose of that highly useful volume, "Old Silver and Old Sheffield Plate," by Howard Pitcher Oke. Since then there has come to our desk another recent publication on the product of old-time craftsmen in white metal. Its contents are almost as different as possible from the work already mentioned. So far as we observe, it contains not as much as a line on the subject of the marks on this ware. It is rather a comprehensive and authoritative survey of the forms of old domestic silver of Europe and America, from the earliest known examples to the nineteenth century.

Many National Types Pictured

Each chapter deals with a single country—23 in all—and 96 photographs, plates, make clear the characteristics of tastes in the different regions. Thus the reader has graphic as well as textual material which allows him to gain from a single volume some knowledge of all the differing national types of domestic silverware now claiming public attention.

The name of the author, E. Alfred Jones, M. A., is familiar to all collectors and students of old silver, for he has written at least three well-known books on the subject. In none, until the present work, has he reached outside England and America for his subject matter. Now he has gone so far as to include every European country which was an entity before 1800.

No one should expect that all the available data on American silver would be included in his less than 50 pages given to that country, nor could the subject of English silver

be exhausted in 75 pages. In fact, an entire volume under either title could hardly give every reader all they might desire. What Mr. Jones has done, and in an excellent manner, is to give us an easily readable illustrated history, brief and comprehensive, of each of more than 20 countries.

We feel sure that this fine volume, written by an eminent authority, will be gladly received by all persons who have any interest in old silver. Even though one may possess or collect only the American sort, he may here find his interests quickly extended far afield. No reader, it seems to us, can go through the volume even casually without appreciating that many countries produce this beautiful ware in forms that are worthy of his attention. The title of this book is "Old Silver in Europe and America." It is published by J. B. Lippincott Company at \$8.50.

Mostly About Old Coverlets

So far as we know, the person to do the most in making hand weaving popular, in the eastern states at least, is Mary Meigs Atwater of Cambridge, Mass. Although she is concerned in the matter in a business way, she seems to approach the subject first of all as a studious enthusiast. In her new volume, "The Shuttle-Craft Book of American Hand Weaving," published by the Macmillan Company, at \$6.50, we are offered a volume which will appeal to both collectors of old weaving and those whose only interest is in producing similar modern handiwork. Although only about a quarter of the pages apply directly to the concerns of collectors, these few chapters contain enough of value to insure many readers solely of this class.

In this portion of her book Mrs. Atwater sketches in a clear and lively manner the progress of this home art in America. For some people she will dispel the mystery which hangs over many coverlets that are too elaborate in pattern for home production. It has not been generally understood that these were made on Jacquard looms. Not even all dealers in such things realize that elaborately scrolled borders, portraits, buildings, names and dates were made in the shops of commercial weavers after 1826.

Then the home product which we

value far higher today began to decline in favor. Designs which introduced animals and flowers, as well as other subjects already mentioned, came to appeal more strongly to popular tastes than did the delightful geometrics which came earlier. This was contemporary with the decline in taste that had brought in the Empire styles and was soon to adopt the Victorian.

Practical Technicalities, Also

The widespread revival of attention to this domestic art is emphasized on pages which name the many institutions, north and south and west, which are encouraging its revival. Important collections are pointed out and suggestions are given which will help collectors to judge the probable age and origin of an old piece.

The chief interest of Mrs. Atwater is, however, in the perpetuation of the art. In this field she speaks with the highest authority and as a guide who can lead a beginner through the first hesitating steps of production to the boldest individual activity. The latter class of expert weavers will find their desire for technical data met with tabulations and graphs for about 300 patterns. These include all our well-known heritages from ancient designers, as well as a large number which are less familiar.

Thus this book will undoubtedly attract a widely spread public. It should, we believe, be found on the shelves of all public libraries. A portion of it, at least, should be familiar to every person who possesses, or who intends to purchase, such fabrics as the old coverlets made during the century preceding 1826.

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Tudor Interiors in Chicago Offices

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WHEN "one Master Prynce, lawyer," builded himself a great mansion at Shrewsbury, Eng., in 1578, he could not have guessed that its rich oak paneled walls would one day pick up and cross the Atlantic to spread their gentle influence over Big Business in this business city, Chicago. Yet it is true that the paneling of rooms of this ancient house is to be installed in the offices of Eugene M. Stevens and Arthur Reynolds, bankers of this city.

With other successful business men of the day, they are breaking away from the tradition that a business office must be drearily severe. So they are having the quarters where they spend most of their time furnished in the comfortable style of a home living room.

The paneled rooms which these

two men of affairs have bought for their offices are now on exhibition at Marshall Field & Co. They have been made livable in appearance with the furniture, lamps and hangings, almost as they are to appear when installed in the two bank buildings.

The rooms presented an interesting problem in decoration, which was solved in a satisfying manner. The oak paneling of Whitehall, installed some time after the house was built in the reign of James I., are in the solid Tudor style, 1 1/2 inches thick. In themselves they express durability and strength, but to carry out the whole room in Tudor manner the decorators felt would result in excessive heaviness, and a minimum of the livable quality which they desired above all.

So the decorators chose from every period that suited their needs, including the current fashions. The re-

sult, strangely enough, is harmonious. Overstuffed chairs and davenport of a metallic brocade in coppered hue appear quite at home in a Tudor setting, as planned for Mr. Reynolds' office. Curtains of turquoise damask introduce a bright contrast to the dark aged wood. Modern floor lamps provide the soft lighting.

Red and silver are the color notes in Mr. Stevens' office. The damask



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ern floor lamps provide the soft lighting.

Red and silver are the color notes in Mr. Stevens' office. The damask

curtains that hang at the ancient windows are of a rich claret, and a piece of old silver adorns the gate-leg table in the center of the room. Palms further enliven it and tapestry chairs invite the business men to a cozy seat beside the stone fireplace, which is the room's center of interest. Above the mantelpiece is the rare oak carving, which gives the paneling conspicuous historic importance.

The old walls are credited with a distinguished history. In 1643 King Charles the First was a guest in the mansion. A few years later it is recorded that Oliver Cromwell enjoyed its shelter. At a much later date the house passed out of the Prynce family into the possession of Dr. Samuel Butler, headmaster of Shrewsbury School, who in his turn entertained celebrated persons.

The five rooms purchased for Chicago people were shipped from England during the autumn months and are to remain on exhibit for some time before going into their permanent new homes.

This example of the well-considered application of decorative art to business interiors is a happy indication. It shows the growing recognition now being given to the importance of the aesthetic in our daily activities, whatever those activities may be.

It does not seem possible that any person who enters such an office, even for the briefest stay, can fail to be wholly affected by the refining influence of the surroundings. Certainly any person who fits quietly or regularly spends a portion of each day within like walls and in the company of harmoniously chosen furnishings must receive cultural stimulants and satisfaction that cannot be measured.

D. D. K.

Americans and Others

are invited to call at the Piccadilly Auction Rooms to inspect the silver, jewels and antiques collected from the Ancestral Homes of Old England. I have a fleet of motor cars and staff of experts constantly touring the country visiting the houses of the hard-pressed fixed-income classes who are compelled to part with their treasures in order to meet the ever-increasing demands of the tax collector. The only satisfaction is the knowledge that their possessions are passing into the hands of those who not only speak the same tongue, but who also appreciate the beauty and charm of British Art and Craft of a bygone age. Probably ninety per cent of the antique silver and a fair proportion of the diamonds, emeralds, pearls, porcelain, antique furniture, etc., that find their way to the United States pass through these rooms. Judge Joseph H. H. of Philadelphia, senior U. S. Circuit Judge (3rd), writes from a London Hotel (15/8/27):—"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your checks would have tingled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the table where your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles I think she regards you as that one. To judge from her enunciation I have concluded you are the apostle of the square deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you pursued publishing a book. 'Wine & Hurdle' would be a good title, and I wish you would enter me for the rights (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself, the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would keenly enjoy reading it. Judging by the things you set forth in the Post article, I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a notable public service."

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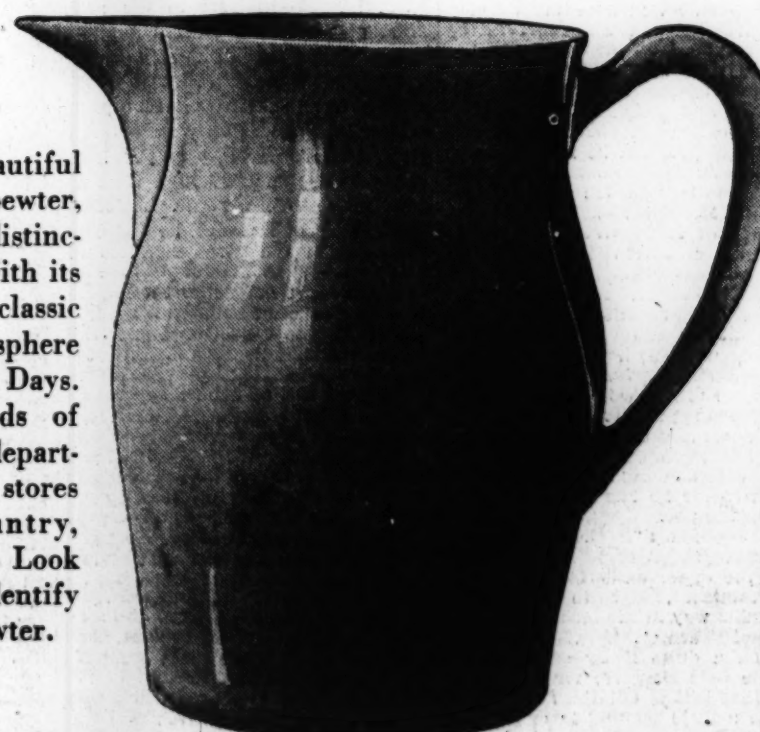
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Music News of the World

Bloch's "America"

By L. A. SLOPER

A NEW anthem to America has sounded this week in the concert rooms of five of the symphony orchestras of the United States; within a month it will have been heard in a dozen such halls. This anthem brings to a conclusion Ernest Bloch's "America," an Epic Rhapsody in three parts for orchestra, which was chosen unanimously from among 52 scores as the winner of a prize of \$3000 offered by the periodical Musical America. The judges were five conductors: Messrs. Damrosch, Hertz, Koussevitzky, Stock and Stokowski and the performances of the present week were given by the orchestras which they direct in New York, San Francisco, Boston, Chicago and Philadelphia.

It is perhaps significant that Ernest Bloch should have been the author of a prize-winning musical epic of America. He is by origin a Swiss Jew who migrated to the United States in 1916, and has been an American citizen only since 1925. Further, as a composer he has been known as distinctly the spokesman in tones of his own ancient race, its trials and its aspirations. Thus some of his best-known works are "Three Jewish Prayers," "Prélude" for soprano and orchestra; the Symphony "Israel"; "Schelomo," a Hebraic Rhapsody for cello and orchestra. To some it may seem a strange thing indeed that such a man should assume the mantle of musical chronicler and prophet of the United States.

Chamber Music
But not all of Bloch's music has been Hebraic. Those who are familiar with chamber music he has written since arriving on western shores—his string quartet and his violin sonata—know a wider than racial aspect of him. Of the sonata the present commentator wrote in 1923:

"It seems to represent the struggle of the individual to escape the commercial stamp of the standardized product. The first movement, with its savage percussive piano rhythms stamping out the ineffectual cries of the violin, may well be taken to represent the violence of the opinion crushing the dissenter. The quiet but perturbed second movement seems to express the emotions of the victim, suppressed but unyielding. The final Moderato seems to portray again the desperate determination of the crowd to punish nonconformists; but it concludes with a restatement of the unconquerable faith of individualism. Whether any of these meanings was intended by the composer, it is evident that music which can release such thoughts must be the product of profound conviction which goes deeper than the largely racial impulse which seems to motivate Bloch's 'Schelomo' and the 'Prélude.' Clearly, Bloch has not within a few months, and merely at the prompting of a prize, overleaped the racial boundaries."

Bloch, indeed, is very devoted to

tion in programs; yet they would help the listener as well as the player to an understanding of the composer's purpose. The first section tells of the Soil, the Indians, then of old England, the Call of America, the passage, hardships, the landing, the forebodings and the faith in the future ("Old Hundred"). The second, after the passages already outlined, describes the mourning of the Nation at the close of the Civil War. The third, to depict "the present very busy and busy" at the start. There are anvil, steel plates and an automobile horn to picture the turmoil of the period. "Material prosperity"—Speed—Noise—Man Slave of the Machine, writes the composer at the foot of the page. Note that Bloch the idealist quotes "prosperity." After a long passage of this increasing violence, during which "America's Call of Distress" is heard, there comes "The inevitable collapse." Bloch cannot believe that such materialism can reign always. The descendant of a race of prophets looks to the future and speaks, again after Whitman: "Give me solitude, give me Nature, give me again, O Nature, your primal sanctities!" Again the Call of America, and a gradual crescendo leading up to the affirmation of the anthem.

A History and an Augury
Such is Bloch's vision of America. A simple musical message, he considers it, understandable to everybody, except possibly the "high-brows" whom he disdains; at once a history and an augury in tones, a song of praise and hope. It expresses serene and noble beauty, impassioned revolt, assured faith, in conception and execution it warrants the qualification of "epic." The culminating anthem, being designed for the people to sing, is appropriately simple and not even by those whose symphonic works have attracted general attention. Windsperger perhaps overstated the importance of his work by decorating it with so big a title.

It cannot be denied that the present situation is very difficult for one who had, in the Munich milieu, been kept within the narrow boundaries of tradition, so that he did not dare to make a pace forward. The negative quality of his production is the absence of all extravagance; this, however, prevents his producing positive work. He is no sportsman in counterpoint which, one imag-

ines, would be beyond his powers: he does not combat tonality, which is just what suits him; but on the other hand, he is not strong enough to swim successfully against the current. His "Missa Symphonica" for choir, orchestra and soloists may be praised on account of many virtues, but it does not form a satisfying whole. It was presented for the first time in Berlin by the famous organist, Alfred Sittard, who had brought with him the Hamburg Michaelis Choir, an outstanding association of singers, who did their best to make the work appear greater than it is. The Berlin Symphony, however, did not reach the relatively high standard I had found several times under Kunkel's direction.

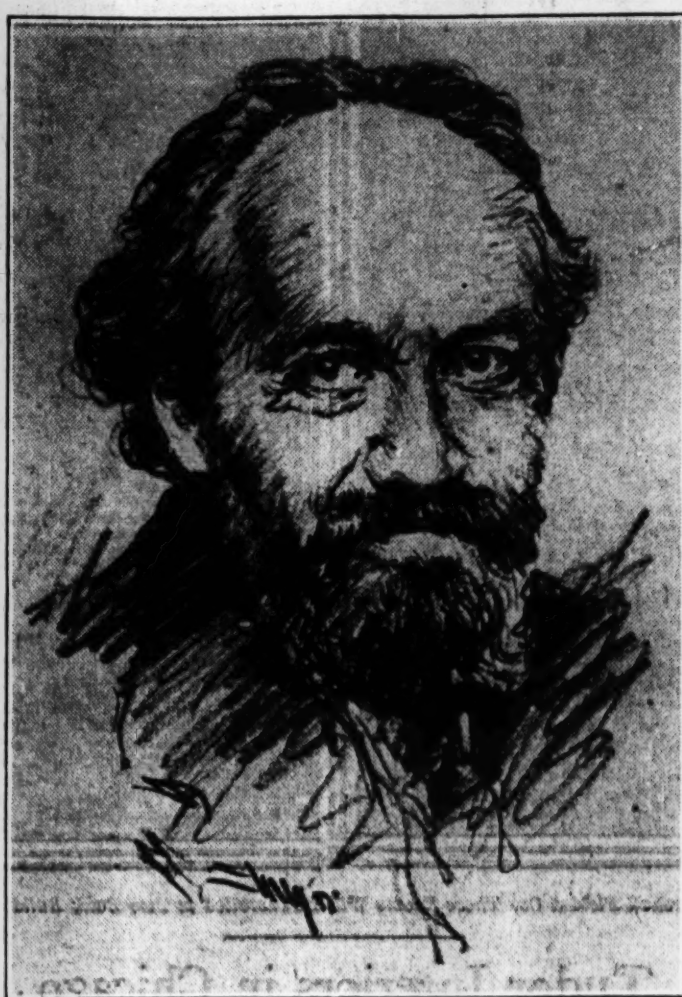
Bittner's Opera, "Moonlight"

Moonlight has, for the composers of our time, lost its charm. It was indispensable for romanticists of a bygone age. Has it really gone? Julius Bittner, a Viennese composer, denies this. He is a musician who has not ceased to consider music as an art whose task it is to give mankind as much pleasure as possible. Sweet it has to be. Bittner has been a high functionary of the state, but at the same time he wrote one work after another, not caring in the least for the revolution brought about in the world of music. Of course, he knows a great deal about the dangers to which tonality is exposed, but it does not trouble him nor does it change the essence of his music. He has written some operas which have obtained a certain success, and deserves special praise for his great Mass, performed in Berlin last year.

All his music contains much that is superfluous, for he produces sound without making it the expression of great ideas. He possesses, however, a remarkable cleverness in shaping his music. But he made up his mind to suppress his wit at the cost of moonlight, and this affords him an opportunity of bringing Viennese life on the stage. One may call the work a tragic opera; for the second act, which is more like an opera-like, would never let us expect so rapid a catastrophe. Happily enough, Bittner's music, though taking a tragic pose, does not spare us the sweetness that is its characteristic feature. Bruno Walter, the great conductor, not only accepted "Moonlight" for performance, but devoted to it great personal care. The production of this opera was first rate. Hans Fideser, a very promising tenor, and Lotte Lehmann, the principal singer, who helped this opera to a warm reception by the public. It does not mean too much.

Some Pianists
For nearly 20 years Serge Rachmaninoff had not been heard in Berlin. Now he has announced as the greatest of all pianists. Though the keyboard in the concert hall has lost much of its prestige, curiosity was stirred to the highest degree, but, on the other hand, critical skepticism was ready to doubt his importance. Rachmaninoff, at his first appearance, as a soloist, astonished by the technical perfection of his playing, but left many people cool. I personally found him quite equal to his reputation. I remembered having known him as a pianist without any pretensions, and though I felt that in the meantime he had changed his manner a little, I could not help finding him quite extraordinary.

It was, however, his own D minor Concerto, played by him under Furtwängler, that altered a little the impression he had left on the Berlin public. There was a time, about 20 years ago, when great concertos would certainly not have met with any resistance from the audience, but now it seemed completely antiquated. At that time Tchaikovsky, thanks to wonderful performances by Arthur Schnitzler, enjoyed the highest favor of concertgoers, and music under the spell of Tchaikovsky without



ERNEST BLOCH

Windsperger's 'Missa Symphonica'

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

THERE are composers in Germany whose productive work is so strictly confined to the region where they were born that their local reputation has no chance of becoming general. One of them is Lothar Windsperger, who has the same publisher as Hindemith, and who came from near the same part of Germany, but who has not yet succeeded in making himself known all over his own country. "Missa Symphonica" is a very proud title, used not even by those whose symphonic works have attracted general attention. Windsperger perhaps overstated the importance of his work by decorating it with so big a title.

It cannot be denied that the present situation is very difficult for one who had, in the Munich milieu, been kept within the narrow boundaries of tradition, so that he did not dare to make a pace forward. The negative quality of his production is the absence of all extravagance; this, however, prevents his producing positive work. He is no sportsman in counterpoint which, one imag-

The Chauve-Souris in Paris

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

MUSICAL criticism has been invited to give account of the new production of the Chauve-Souris, in the Franco-Russian style. Actually, to do full justice to the synthetic Ballo's effort, it would have been wiser to mobilize art criticism sooner than the dissectors of scores. The staging, the scenery and costumes of this famous company, indeed, represent a much more significant artistic effort than the representatives of the French comedies have not been chosen with great discernment. It is very obvious that M. Georges Auric, for example, in this production gives responsibilities a little too heavy for his shoulders. By the force of acquired speed and by cleverly maintained publicity this young musician's mythical reputation as a humorist is still exploited; but, after a debut as "infant-prodigy," he has not succeeded in establishing himself as an individuality. Automatically all music for stage productions said to be of the advance guard is entrusted to him, without its being noticed that this specialist does not develop his talent and that he preserves the same technical awkwardness and the same poverty of invention.

Listen, at the Chauve-Souris, attentively and without bias, to a pantomime called "The Robber and the Rose" and you will be able to measure the narrow limits that inclose the all too tiny garden cultivated by this Candide. The same applies to the "Ladder of Life" (L'Escalier de la Vie), an evocation full of bitter-sweet emotion, admirably done by Bernard Zimmer, in which—apart from a few notations approaching more closely the essentials of the problem without, however, resolving them—the same fundamental mediocrity is shown. It is a pity that the young man persists in forcing an open door, and that he does not try to get a fresh outlook and employ more efficaciously the real gifts of which so far he has made such disappointing use.

The legendary "Pendu" of Mac-Nab provided M. Alexis Archangelsky with the opportunity for a pleasant entertainment, staged in the most remarkable way in the technique of the Guignol Theater. M. Laurent has written a quite lively score for an "Idylle à la Bergère vigneronne" which brings out the action well, but is a little lacking in originality. The conception of the musical quartet, "Service en Musique," is of peculiarly dull humor, whilst the "Revue Nocturne" of Gluck errs in the opposite direction by excess of ambition. Much more to the point are the "Adventures du Joyeux Van der Poel," or "Le Rémeuseur," or "La

possessing his original force, was sure to be well received. If this was not the case now, it was due partly to the style of interpretation of the composer himself. He had apparently lost in the meantime any inner connection with that piece which he had composed so many years ago, and he seemed to be a little ashamed of it, so that as a performer he hastened its tempo, making it appear a mechanical, though wonderful, exercise. His own cuts, interrupting the texture of the whole, contributed a good deal to the unfavorable reception it found at this concert.

Josef Lherinne
Josef Lherinne, who played some days before, turned out to be another disappointment. I had appreciated very much his pianistic work, not only from the technical point of view, but also as a very clear display of the structure of each piece. Now, in his performance of Schubert's "Gavotte," he remained behind what he had given on other occasions. This piece, romantic in the best sense of the word, was wholly deprived of its poetic flavor. He accelerated the tempo to such an extent that Schubert appeared a mere finger exercise. He had, no doubt, arrived at a period when pianistic playing must be expressive in the highest degree, for the mechanical part of the keyboard may be performed also by some of the apparatuses which have been the great quest of the last decades.

Sibelius's First Symphony Played in Minneapolis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MINNEAPOLIS—The Minneapolis Orchestra, under Henri Verbrugghen, played, as the principal number of its program of Dec. 14, Sibelius's First Symphony; and played it very well, even if falling a shade or two lower in this respect than a week ago. Plenty of tone was secured for the fiery savage character of some parts of the composition, and a great deal of energy was expended to make these particular parts effective, and they were effective in a rough-hewn fashion; but this symphony does not stay permanently on the heights, there is a considerable number of the valley in the music. In other words, it is uneven, not merely because contrast is needed, but simply because it is difficult to cover the same ground repeatedly and see everything from a different point of view each time.

Mr. Verbrugghen's orchestral arrangement of the Bach Prelude and Fugue in C sharp minor, which was played for the first time at this concert, enabled the audience to glimpse what Bach might mean when brought up to date. The orchestration of the Prelude, the first movement of the music, while the Prelude, in the capable care of the woodwinds, more nearly preserved its original intention.

Mr. Verbrugghen has made some clever transcriptions of Bach's works, but there is a danger line, which he has crossed in this most recent effort, for while the riches of Bach have been rediscovered in these latter days, and he is more ardently admired than ever, he does not fit into our modern vernacular. Safe to let him alone unless the very heart of the matter can be preserved. To attempt to modernize him is to affront him, and while this was not Verbrugghen's intention, he has come near to gross exaggeration. Mozart's ballet suite, "Les Petits Riens," completed the list of orchestral numbers. This was beautifully interpreted and fitted into a very apparent scheme to make these programs, at least partially, "popular."

Ernest Hutchinson appeared for the first time with the Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra, playing the Schumann Concerto in A minor. Mr. Hutchinson has none of the superficial brilliancy that sometimes passes for great pianism, but he has fine musical intelligence, plenty of fluent technique and far more warmth than we had been led to believe. His interpretation of the concerto, aided by an excellent accompaniment by the orchestra, was one of the most attractive performances heard this season.

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A Schubert Fantasia

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London
THE Schubert centenary celebrations are ended, and with them the composer's importance. The latter statement, of course, must be taken only as applying to newspaper offices, where on Nov. 19 Schubert possessed a "news" value which had almost vanished by Nov. 20. There is moderation even in excess, said Disraeli, and in some respects the Schubert centenary, like that of Beethoven, would have been no less impressive with a little more moderation. For example, musical journalism—outliving the small boys who anticipate Guy Fawkes' Day by bringing out their effigies weeks before—began to let off its Schubertian fireworks as long ago as last January. And we have had at least 10 months of Schubert programs. There are other and less estimable features of these anniversaries that speak for themselves.

It must be remembered that always when we observe a centenary we not only honor the memory of a great composer but at the same time pay homage to the decimal system and our habit of counting years in tens. As great music has little or nothing to do with decimals or chronology, why not leave out the composer on such occasions? But if Masterlinck is right the centenary is already doomed. He tells us in his last book that Henri Poincaré and other mathematicians have achieved a new concept of the fourth dimension as space-time . . . there is no absolute past or future, but everywhere and always an eternal present. Perhaps the musician gets a glimpse of the mathematicians' meaning when, after listening to a symphony or an opera, he becomes conscious of an impression of it that has no time. Anyhow the music of the great composers of the past happily exists for us in the "eternal present" and we may leave Poincaré and his colleagues to deal with those critics who doggedly refuse to recognize the existence of "contemporary" and "future" composers. There seems to be no reason now, if we must observe centenaries, why we should not at once celebrate those of Stravinsky, Ravel, Kodaly, and de Falla. Schubert appears to belong so much to the "future" that we might even risk giving him a tercentenary.

Many Books on Schubert
This year, of course, it has rained books on Schubert. But as obviously most of them were written to catch the market one was not particularly tempted to read them. Having passed the centenary—Masterlinck tells us that it is not the events that approach or recede; it is we who pass them by—one felt, as the children say, "put off in picking up 'Schubert's Songs' (London: Ernest Benn, 15s. net) one knew that the author, Richard Capell, had long been a lover of Schubert's music and that his affection was not fanned into flame by the calendar."

During the war there were some occasions when the good-natured tolerance of the British soldier was severely tried by well-meaning but incompetent entertainers. He devised a simple and disconcerting remedy. During the first piano interlude a self-satisfied vocalist would suddenly hear the audience saying, "Don't sing; tell us about it." It is really a compliment to Mr. Capell that many of his descriptions of Schubert's songs tend to the reader to ejaculate "Don't tell us about it; sing." For unless such a book sends us back to sing or listen to the composer with a livelier knowledge and appreciation, it were better unwritten.

Vienna has always been the home of rhythm, and Schubert was a Wiener of the Wieners. One was interested to see if Mr. Capell had detected that of which many singers remain quite unconscious—the amazing sense of movement which impels all Schubertian melody. The pages of rhythm in the chapter dealing with Schubert's style are admirable, as is indeed the whole chapter and the whole book. Lieder singers will find it particularly useful for their Schubert work, and may one day be recommended to their rather superior colleagues, the accompanists?



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The Entire Year's Transactions

Summarized

in

The Christian Science Monitor

On January 2, 1929

First Business Day of the New Year

The Summary Includes:

Volume of Sales of Each Stock
Range of Quotations Throughout 1928
Dates of High and Low Prices
Last Quotations for the Year
Net Changes from Those of 1927
Complete List of Dividend Rates

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK CITY

SCHUBERT-RIVIERA 97th St. & Broadway
WEEK OF DECEMBER 22

M. HODGE I N

ARTHUR HOPKINS Presents

"HOLIDAY"

A new comedy by PHILIP BARRY

PLYMOUTH Theatre, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30

BIJOU Theatre, W. 45th St. Eves. 8:30

"Intelligent Entertainment"

This THING CALLED Love

A New Comedy Hit by EDWIN BUKER

WILLIAM HENRY, MINOR WATSON

LUCILLE LAVERNE THEATRE

(formerly the Princess)

LUCILLE LAVERNE in "SUN-UP"

"The play that took New York and London by storm."

MATS. WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS

BOSTON

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON

COPLEY

Management E. E. Olive

Exes. 5:30

Tues. & Sat. 2:30

Christmas Mat. at 2:30

LAST WEEK

"MARIGOLD"

MONDAY EVE, DEC. 31st

First Time in America

THE WHISPERING GALLERY

A COMEDY MYSTERY

POSTPONED

to Thurs., Jan. 3, at 3:30

TICKETS DATED DEC. 22 GOOD APT. JAN. 3

TOMORROW

AT 3:15

NEXT

SUN. APT. DEC. 30

MIDNIGHT

SHOW NEW YEAR'S EVE

8 Days—Beg. Sunday Eve, Dec. 30—Twice Daily 2:30, 5:30

"THE END OF ST. PETERSBURG"

SUPREME ACHIEVEMENT OF SCREEN ART ROXY'S

DIRECT FROM 2 WEEKS CAPACITY RUN

SEATS RESERVED. MAT. 50c, 75c, 1.10, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50, 3.00, 3.50, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.50, 6.00, 6.50, 7.00, 7.50, 8.00, 8.50, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 10.50, 11.00, 11.50, 12.00, 12.50, 13.00, 13.50, 14.00, 14.50, 15.00, 15.50, 16.00, 16.50, 17.00, 17.50, 18.00, 18.50, 19.00, 19.50, 20.00, 20.50, 21.00, 21.50, 22.00, 22.50, 23.00, 23.50, 24.00, 24.50, 25.00, 25.50, 26.00, 26.50, 27.00, 27.50, 28.00, 28.50, 29.00, 29.50, 30.00, 30.50, 31.00, 31.50, 32.00, 32.50, 33.00, 33.50, 34.00, 34.50, 35.00, 35.50, 36.00, 36.50, 37.00, 37.50, 38.00, 38.50, 39.00, 39.50, 40.00, 40.50, 41.00, 41.50, 42.00, 42.50, 43.00, 43.50, 44.00, 44.50, 45.00, 45.50, 46.00, 46.50, 47.00, 47.50, 48.00, 48.50, 49.00, 49.50, 50.00, 50.50, 51.00, 51.50, 52.00, 52.50, 53.00, 53.50, 54.00, 54.50, 55.00, 55.50, 56.00, 56.50, 57.00, 57.50, 58.00, 58.50, 59.00, 59.50, 60.00, 60.50, 61.00, 61.50, 62.00, 62.50, 63.00, 63.50, 64.00, 64.50, 65.00, 65.50, 66.00, 66.50, 67.00, 67.50, 68.00, 68.50, 69.00, 69.50, 70.00, 70.50, 71.00, 71.50, 72.00, 72.50, 73.00, 73.50, 74.00, 74.50, 75.00, 75.50, 76.00, 76.50, 77.00, 77.50, 78.00, 78.50, 79.00, 79.50, 80.00, 80.50, 81.00, 81.50, 82.00, 82.50, 83.00, 83.50, 84.00, 84.50, 85.00, 85.50, 86.00, 86.50, 87.00, 87.50, 88.00, 88.50, 89.00, 89.50, 90.00, 90.50, 91.00, 91.50, 92.00, 92.50, 93.00, 93.50, 94.00, 94.50, 95.00, 95.50, 96.00, 96.50, 97.00, 97.50, 98.00, 98.50, 99.00, 99.50, 100.00, 100.50, 101.00, 101.50, 102.00, 102.50, 103.00, 103.50, 104.00, 104.50, 105.00, 105.50, 106.00, 106.50, 107.00, 107.50, 108.00, 108.50, 109.00, 109.50, 110.00, 110.50, 111.00, 111.50, 112.00, 112.50, 113.00, 113.50, 114.00, 114.50, 115.00, 115.50, 116.00, 116.50, 117.00, 117.50, 118.00, 118.50, 119.00, 119.50, 120.00, 120.50, 121.00, 121.50, 122.00, 122.50, 123.00, 123.50, 124.00, 124.50, 125.00, 125.50, 126.00, 126.50, 127.00, 127.50, 128.00, 128.50, 129.00, 129.50, 130.00, 130.50, 131.00, 131.50, 132.00, 132.50, 133.00, 133.50, 134.00, 134.50, 135.00, 135.50, 136.00, 136.50, 137.00, 137.50, 138.00, 138.50, 139.00, 139.50, 140.00, 140.50, 141.00, 141.50, 142.00, 142.50, 143.00, 143.50, 144.00, 144.50, 145.00, 145.50, 146.00, 146.50, 147.00, 147.50, 148.00, 148.50, 149.00, 149.50, 150.00, 150.50, 151.00, 151.50, 152.00, 152.50, 153.00, 153.50, 154.00, 154.50, 155.00, 155.50, 156.00, 156.50, 157.00, 157.50, 158.00, 158.50, 159.00, 159.50, 160.00, 160.50, 161.00, 161.50, 162.00, 162.50, 163.00, 163.50, 164.00, 164.50, 165.00, 165.50, 166.00, 166.50, 167.00, 167.50, 168.00, 168.50, 169.00, 169.50, 170.00, 170.50, 171.0

THE HOME FORUM

Early Days of the Renaissance in Italy

There is a sort of magic in the word "Renaissance." When we hear it, a procession of magnificently appareled princes, of courtly painters and sculptors, of gentle scholars and poets, passes before us. It suggests to us a period characterized by an energy of thought, a splendor of living and a love of art, which are almost without parallel in history. The Middle Ages were a long night throughout which the world slept; the Renaissance is the brilliant dawn, when the whole world awoke; and felt once more how glorious a thing it was to see and think; when applied knowledge and philosophy were restored to the place of honor from which bigotry and ignorance had thrust them; and when beauty and pleasure were pursued with a devotion worthy of the age of Pericles. The curious subtleties of the Platonic system grafted on to the doctrines of Christian charity, produced that "humanism" which is not yet extinct. The discovery of a lost classical author, the unearthing of a Greek statue, thrilled the Florentines of the fifteenth century. A new work by a distinguished sculptor or painter at once commanded thousands of spectators. And yet, with all this fervid intellectuality, physical strength and prowess were not for an instant despised. The hunting field, the joust, all those exercises which added physical development to the intellectual, were held in high esteem. And then how interesting were the political circumstances of the time! On the one hand we have the cultured tyrannies presided over by patrons of art and letters; on the other hand, the free republics, whose citizens were only animated by a desire to confer honor and glory on the place which gave them birth. All men bestirred themselves to beautify their home towns. In the Middle Ages it had been regarded as idolatrous to erect statues in honor of living persons; they were now set up in every town in Italy.

To all of these circumstances is due the popular character of the Renaissance as well as the extraordinary energy which has been devoted to the elucidation of its history. A vast literature has sprung up dealing with this single period, literature which points out to us that it was not the fact of having slavishly copied ancient models which gave the early Renaissance its vigor and fertility. That triumph was due to the fact that classical art was the heritage of the Italians, who were the direct and legitimate successors of the Greeks and Romans, and had assimilated the classical spirit until it had become their own. This is the reason why classical models, which have destroyed so many schools of art, only gave fresh impetus to the Italian school of the fifteenth century.

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A Christmas Tree in Japan

If you should come to Japan toward the end of December, you would find the streets all lined with what you would think were Christmas trees. But you would be mistaken, for they would be pine trees that had been put there to wish every one many years and much happiness in the new year. Yet there are Christmas trees in Japan, and although the guide from Cook's who knows so much about the brightly colored temples at Nikko might not be able to show you one, a tiny guide from any of the Christian kindergartens would be sure to have much to tell you.

Let us play that you have asked for the guide. Probably it will be a small girl in a gay kimono. She will slip her hand in yours just to be sure you cannot lose the way, after she has made you her very best bow, of course, and then you will start off. Her more somber brother, in his dark

blue cotton kimono and black coat, will probably leave you far behind, as he will think that they cannot play the games without him. So he will chatter along ahead in his noisy wooden clogs, and go bounding into the kindergarten all out of breath, to bow out the information that a foreigner is coming! Then what a rush there will be of all the bright girls and somber boys, to get the first glimpses of your "high nose," and your "red hair." They will have a good chance while you are taking off your shoes. Then when you get in and have made your bows you will see that one of the long-needed pine trees has wandered in from the street, but by the help of chains and glistening stars and candles has become a Christmas tree, although perhaps some of the decorations of pointed hats and wind bells might be unknown to you.

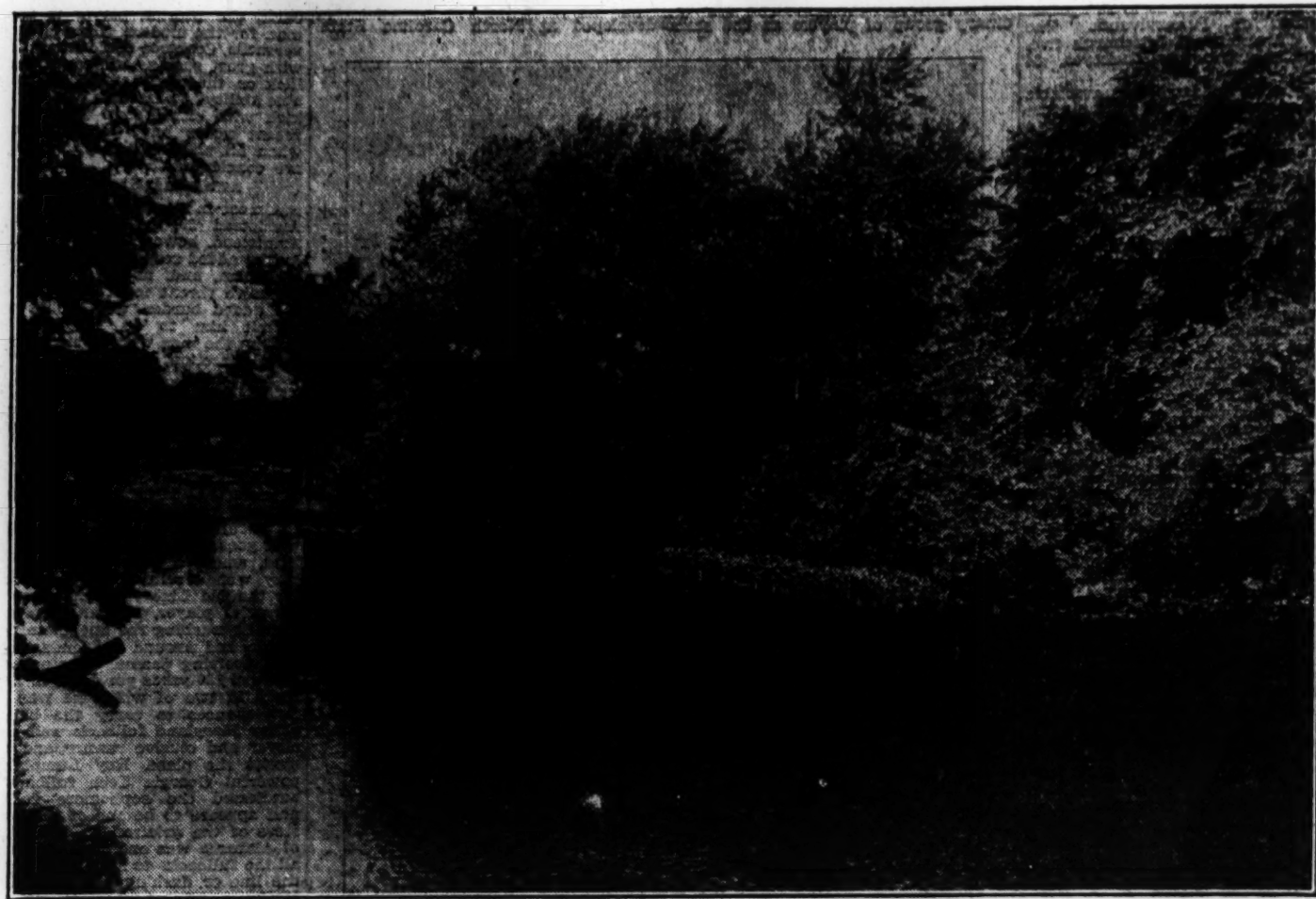
At last you will get seated on your

square, flat cushion on the floor just as all the other guests are doing, but you will probably wish that your legs knew better how to fold under you. It is cold at Christmas time, so you will keep warm by holding your fingers over a few pieces of red charcoal in a fire box that will be given you. The children will finally get into their required places and you will think at first that, as they all have black hair and eyes, they are all alike, but soon you will see that they are as different as the children in any school at home!

The demure little teacher will say a few words, and then the children will feel that they have been changed into sheep and shepherds, and camels and wise men, and one whom they have chosen will get her doll and sitting down in front of a row of angels will make that mother of the first Christmas so long ago at Bethlehem a vivid and living figure to the shepherds and wise men who

bring their gifts. And the words of peace and good will cannot help but have a wider meaning as you look upon those intent little faces, so different from those at home, and yet so full of love and reverence.

Of course, no Christmas tree would be quite complete without something to eat, and your Japanese one will not be an exception, for the teachers will soon appear with trays of mandarin and heaps of little packages in which you will find, if you peep, several little rice cakes that look rather like giant pink and white gumdrops. But of course you will not be so ill-bred as to eat one, but will let your little friend wrap up both the fruit and the cakes in the silk handkerchief which she has brought for this purpose, and kept in her long sleeve. Then you will do as all the others, bend forward until your head touches the ground, to say good-by and thank you, and your Christmas tree in Japan will be over.



The Concord, a River Beloved.

Miss Mitford's Word Painting

This pleasant edition of *Our Village* ought to find its way into every parlour-window, and wherever there is hay-carrying, or Maying, or nutting, or other rural occupation and amusement. But to feel the full charm of the book, the reader should live in the country it describes: "This pretty Berkshire of ours, renowned for its pastoral villages, its picturesque interchanges of common and woodland, and small enclosures divided by lanes, to which thick borders of hedgerow timber give a character of deep and forest-like richness." And again: "This shady yet sunny Berkshire, where the scenery, without rising to great heights, or breaking into wilderness, is so peaceful, so cheerful, so varied, and so thoroughly English."

The author goes into the lanes and commons of the neighbourhood, and sketches the life of the village, and then, in a sense not anticipated by Cowper,

"To lay the landscape on the snowy sheet."

Numberless passages crowd on the pen; but I would mention particularly her own territory—"the pride of my heart and the delight of my eyes, my garden"; the house "like a bird-cage, just fit to hang on a tree"; a broken hedgerow, with its mosaic of flowering weeds and mosses; the green hollow of little hills, with blossoming brooks, which we call the dell; or the spotted sycamore, the kindling colours of autumn. . . . A beauty in these sketches ought to be carefully observed—their human interest. We are not enclosed in a wide landscape, without work, or joy. It breathes and lives. The plough moves in the furrow, the sickle flashes among the corn, the fall rounds at the barn-door; there is laughter under the lawns, and a merry group of children dances out from those clustering elm-trees. In this agreeable feature of her style, the author reminds me of Waterloo. That charming painter was distinguished from his contemporary Ruskin, and his scholar Hobbema, by his peculiarity of treating rural scenes, in relation to their influence on man. His pictures speak to the heart, as well as to the eye. He employs very simple instruments for the purpose. Perhaps a narrow footpath winds across the fields; and is lost in the gloom of thick trees; but a cottage window glimmers through the branches. The domestic interior of humble affection is opened to our eyes; the fire of sticks blazes upon the hearth; the housewife is busy at her evening care," while

"His children run to kiss their sire's return, Or climb his knees the envied kiss to share."

I lay down my pen with one remark upon a quality of the highest interest and value in Miss Mitford's stories—the good humor, the happiness, and the contentment, of her men and women. Most of them live on the sunny side of the hamlet, and they who dwell in the shadow seem to be willing and waiting to cross over into the light.—R. A. WILKINSON, in "A Journal of Summer Time in the Country."

Förlåtens rämnande

Översättning av den på denna sida förekommande engelska uppsatsen i Christian Science (Christen Vetenskap)

TREDJE kapitlet av Paulus' andra brev till korintianerna talar han om Herrens härlighet, och han säger, att denna underbara sanning om Gud och människans icke kunde urskillas av Israels barn, emedan "deras sinnen blevo förstockade," och han säger vidare: "När det gamla förbundet skriftligt föreläses, hänger ju ännu i denna dag samma tåkel över oss." Vad är detta tåkel som annat än materiellitet? Paulus säger, att "först i Kristus försvinner det," och grundtonen i uppenbarelse av Kristus, eller Sanningen, genom Kristus Jesus' rena tanke, var Andens alihelt och materiens intighet.

Den förlåt, som avskiljde det yttersta templet från den del av templet, det endast översteprästen fick ingå en gång om året för att frambräda sig offer för folkets synder, "rämnande det i två stycken, uppför och ända ned" över korsetsfästet, som var fulländningen av Mästarens offer, Genom att övervinna döden bevisade Jesus, att människans är ett med Gud, det gudomliga Livet, och sålunda rämnande icke blott den förlåt, som utestänger folket från den heliga plats i templet, där Gud antogs vara, utan även den förlåt, eller trosvillfarelse, som förfäktar, att Liv finnes i materiellitet och att Gud är ett föremål för ögat, som glimt av den materiella förmållens överklighet och det andliga livets härlighet och välsignelse, önskar icke längre lyssna till den materiella förmållens suggestioner, utan vänder sig från materiellitet till att följa Livets, Andens, sanna idé. "Att så vänder om är allt som är nödvändigt för att taga det första steget på vägen till ett fullständigt borttagande av tåkel, till frihet och harmoni. Mrs. Eddy skriver i "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (sid. 316): "Emedan den verkliga människans genom Vetenskapsen är förenad med sin Skapare, behöva de dödliga andarna vänder sig från synden och lämna det dödliga självet ur sikte för att finna Kristus, den verkliga människans och hennes förhållande till Gud, samt erkänna det gudomliga barnskapet."

Christian Science "kommer köttets förlåt att rämma uppför och ända ned", såsom Mrs. Eddy säger i Miscellaneous Writings (sid. 165), och giver sina lärjungar förmåga att följa Mästarens spår, bevisande Guds, Andens, alihelt och materiens intighet.

"I am the land of their fathers, in me the virtue stays; I will bring back my children After certain days."

"Under their feet in the grasses My clinging magic runs— They shall return as strangers, They shall remain as sons."

This is the land of their fathers, and this their Westminster.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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Rending the Veil

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE third chapter of II Corinthians Paul speaks of the glory of the Lord, which was revealed unto Moses, telling that this wonderful truth about God and man could not be discerned by the children of Israel because "their minds were blinded;" and he says, "Until this day remaineth the same veil untaken away in the reading of the old testament." What is this veil but materiality? Paul says that the "veil is done away in Christ;" and the keynote of the revelation of the Christ, or Truth, through the pure thought of Christ Jesus, was the allness of Spirit and the nothingness of matter. The veil that separated the outer temple from that part of the temple where only the high priest could go once a year to offer a sacrifice for the sins of the people, "was rent in twain from the top to the bottom" during the crucifixion, the crowning sacrifice of the Master. By overcoming death, Jesus proved that man is at-one with God, divine Life; and thus was rent not only the veil that kept the people from the holy place in the temple, where God was supposed to be, but also the veil, or error of belief, which claims that Life is in matter, and that Life can, or change, Jesus' work thus enables each one to realize that God, good, is ever at hand, and that one can never be separated for a moment from good, from Life.

In the second chapter of Genesis the veil of material sense is spoken of as a mist in the account of the material creation. This mist, or material sense, is what tends to keep mankind from accepting the account of the real creation as given in the first chapter of Genesis. By accepting the fact as therein stated, that man is created in the image and likeness of God, we can demonstrate the dominion that is given to man. Why does mankind continue to be deceived by this veil, this mist, or material sense? The answer to this question is found in Paul's condemnation of the flesh. Hatred, adultery, envy, drunkenness, and revelings are some of "the works of the flesh;" and of these Paul says that

Their Westminster

Before Westminster Abbey the past becomes. It is too stately, too vast and full of glory to describe. We reverence it and are silent. But the cloisters, which are not the rose, yet savor of the rose—they are sweet to sit in, and to linger in, and to love. Peace dwells there, and beauty which never fades and is lovelier the older it grows. The stones are old whereon you sit, and near your feet is a jumble of other stones, taken from some place where the Abbey has been mended. The cloisters, indeed, were gray when Edward the First was King, and held the first of all Parliaments in the Chapter House, but the Chapter House is not gray; it has a mellow look, the color of old parchment. Tread its floors softly, for they are mosaic, very precious, laid when even Westminster was young. That is the wonder of the cloisters, there is history at every corner, and there are so many corners! So many archways, so many sudden glimpses of delightful things.

It is a delicious wandering into years gone by, when the twentieth century is lost, and you are lost with it. There is a mixture of all ages, yet everything is harmonious. Here, a door opens into the Abbey, and the choir comes out, glorious against the gray in their scarlet and white. There, out of the cloisters, is a passage dark with the centuries, and at the end of it, like a shining star—the pen almost dances in the hand, telling of it—a tiny court, open to the sky and green with creepers and in the middle of this dark place a fountain "as sweet and musical as bright Apollo's lute, strung with his hair."

A wrought iron gate closes in the little garden, and over it all the Abbey tower looks benignly down. Is not that a lovely place in the patchwork of the centuries? But there is more even than this, to cherish with loving pride; there is the ancient school of Westminster refounded—it was founded long before—by Queen Elizabeth. It seems a part of the Abbey still, and their very stones are knit together. There is the Jerusalem Chamber, part of the old Palace which is left, and there are the houses in the cloisters and Dean's Yard.

Their lines are cast in pleasant places, who live here. Their heritage belongs to all who come here from across the far-off seas—the traveler from America, the Australian, the New Zealander, and all the English-speaking peoples of the world, for

"I am the land of their fathers, in me the virtue stays; I will bring back my children After certain days."

"Under their feet in the grasses My clinging magic runs— They shall return as strangers, They shall remain as sons."

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By MARY BAKER EDDY

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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Which Is "World's Largest?"
The majestic is 915 feet 5 inches long and has a breadth of 100 feet 1 inch; the length of the Leviathan is 907 feet 6 inches and the breadth is 100 feet 2 inches. The displacement of the majestic is set at 64,800 tons and that of the Leviathan at 64,100 tons. Lloyd's gives the net tonnage of the Leviathan as 27,696, and the majestic's as 26,325.

Detroit News: "It is predicted there will be further great mergers in the movie industry, with the tendency toward one consolidated unit."

Canadian Origins
According to the last census (in 1921) 4,868,905 people in Canada were of British stock; 2,452,751 French; 234,636 German; 126,196 Hebrew; 117,506 Dutch; 110,814 Indian; 107,471 Austrian; 106,721 Ukrainian; 100,064 Russian. Fifteen other nationalities combined to make up the remaining 500,000 population.

Washington Star: Paper is being made of journals. The farmer must patiently consider a new disadvantage if the idea is to be adopted for the benefit of literature.

Leichhardt
The first journey across Australia was made in 1844-45, by Frederick Wilhelm Ludwig Leichhardt, who went from Germany to Australia in 1841. Settling out from Darling Downs, in the south of Queensland, he made his way to Port Essington (Northern Territory), the most northerly tip of Australia.

Philadelphia Inquirer: In that day when and if ever a woman is elected President of the United States, will her husband, if any, be referred to as "the first gentleman of the land?"

"Tourship" Won
In a recent competition the following names were put forward as distinctive for liners engaged in pleasure cruises: Cruisette, cruiseamer, cruiser, cruiselette, linerliner and float.

New York Post: Hoover has crossed the border 15 times, but he is better known as the man who crossed the Mason and Dixon line.

Lakes and Rivers
Lakes and rivers are more numerous in Sweden than in any other European country except Finland.

Judge: A new automobile record was recently made. A man drove from coast to coast without eating a single hot dog.

"Big Ben"
There is an interval of 4 1/4 seconds between each stroke of "Big Ben," the famous London clock.

The Monitor Reader

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the latest in radio receivers, according to the discovery of a California housewife?—*Editorial*..... 10
2. What are some of the tenets of the English public school creed that are worthy of universal adoption?—*Sayings*..... 10
3. What type of airplane is exciting much interest at present?—*Aviation Notes*..... 10
4. According to the reviewer, what book should be read by everyone who has been, is going, or wants to go to Paris?—*Editorial Page Feature*..... 10
5. What is the best way to uncover error?—*Thought for Today*..... 10
6. What use has been made of The Christian Science Monitor by a Dutch school teacher?—*Educational Page*..... 10
7. What was the gain in the number of ballots cast in this year's election?—*News Section*..... 10
8. What was the value of checks, drafts and money orders found in undeliverable letters in the United States mails the past year?—*Editorial Notes*..... 10
9. What is the root meaning of "desideratum"?—*Word a Day*..... 10
10. According to tradition, who founded the Tower of London?—*Odds and Ends*..... 10

Grade Yourself. What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Prehensile

This word is most frequently used as attributive to apes, opossums, and the like. It is derived from the Latin *prehendere*, "to lay hold of," from *prae*, "before," and *hendere*, "to seize or grasp." Thus prehensile signifies a taking and holding, an adaptability for grasping.

When applied to animals prehensile denotes the ability to curve around and hang on as by the tail. When reference is made to humans, it shows a fitness to grasp things readily with the reasoning faculties; one, as it were, wraps and folds the tendrils of the intellect about a subject; he shows mental apprehension; he grasps with his intellectual faculties as others do with the hands. It is a faculty worth cultivating.

Accent pre-hen-sile on the second syllable. Sound first e as in event, second e as in end, i as in till, final e is silent.

"With prehensile grasp, we may hold to what is true and right."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

What They Say

The Rev. Mordecai Johnson: "We cannot with consistency take the gospel of the Christian religion to Africa with one hand, while with the other hand we subject the native people to a condition of economic and social inferiority."

Ambassador Davila (Chile): "Mr. Hoover's name throughout the world is a symbol of fraternal ideas, of a high spirit of co-operation, and of tireless labor for the material welfare and spiritual discipline of peoples."

John Benson: "Predatory business is going out of date in the United States... no deal is sound which is not profitable to buyer as well as to seller."

Maj. Lemuel B. Schofield: "I consider the padlock one of the most effective weapons to curb the liquor traffic."

Collinson Owen: "In America golf has ceased to be a pastime and is now a habit."

A Thought for Today

SO LONG as we love we serve; so long as we are loved by others I would almost say that we are indispensable; and no man is useless while he has a friend.—STEVENS

The Children's Corner

Sunset Stories

The Christmas Tree That Went on Giving

"I THOUGHT we came to England to be warm," said the Thin Little Bird, fretfully, to the Fat Little Bird, shivering and crouching closer to the fence. "Oh, but it is much colder than

"the new little bird may be shy of us at first," replied the Fat Little Bird. "So Johnny and his mother went down to join the Fat Little Bird on the table, and he ate the best meal he had had since they arrived in England. Afterward he began to feel quite happy, for he thought: 'I can come back here every day for my breakfast.'"

But as he flew away with the Fat Little Bird he said anxiously, "Does Johnny ever forget to spread the Christmas tree table?" "Well, he did forget—once," answered the Fat Little Bird, "when he had so many presents to look at. So, after a while, I just hopped onto the window sill and should have seen the welcome they gave me," he added proudly. "I had such lovely tit-bits on the window ledge, and afterward I watched Johnny and his mother fill the tree, and the table, and the bowl again. And I heard Johnny say: 'It was little

this where we came from," replied the Fat Little Bird, "and there isn't so much to eat there, either."

"Well, I haven't found much to eat here," piped the Thin Little Bird. "Cheer up!" said the Fat Little Bird. "I've had a good breakfast this morning, and so may you. I'll take you to Johnny's Christmas tree."

"Christmas tree!" echoed the Thin Little Bird. "Why, the children I know have all forgotten their trees by this time."

"My Johnny hasn't," chuckled the Fat Little Bird, "and well I know it. I get good meals there every day of the week. Come along, youngster!"

So the Thin Little Bird flew off with the Fat Little Bird, till they came to a garden where a lady and a little boy were standing out in the snow. They had high boots on, and thick coats and mufflers, and they were busy tying pieces of meat and fat to the branches of a tall Christmas tree, which was growing in one of the flower beds. Anyone could see it was a real Christmas tree, because on the topmost branch there was still a golden ball.

Beneath the tree was a big box, upside down, to form a bird-table. It had been swept clean of snow, and scattered with bread crumbs and seeds. There was a shallow bowl of water on it, too.

The Thin Little Bird felt so excited. "If only they would go away," he whispered to the Fat Little Bird. "I'm just longing for some of those crumbs."

"You needn't wait, then," the Fat Little Bird told him. "Johnny and his mother spread this table especially for us birds, and they like to see us feeding. You watch me!"

And down he flew, right to the little boy's feet.

"Hallo, Fluffy!" said Johnny, softly. "Have you brought a new friend?"

"That's right. Let's go in now," he said, turning to his mother,

A Blotter for Mother

Get two pieces of nice thick brown paper measuring 12 inches by 10 inches. You can measure this with your ruler. Stick these two pieces together with some paste made from flour and water to make them very stiff. Then bend them in half to make the cover for the blotter.

Now you must search for a very pretty colored picture; there is sure to be one you like in an old magazine. Cut it out and paste it very carefully onto the front of the brown paper cover, drawing a thick black line all round it with your ruler to make a tidy frame. You will also need 1 yard of ribbon about 1/4 inch wide in any color that you think goes nicely with the picture. Tie this neatly round the fold in the cover—not too tightly.

Three sheets of blotting paper about 8 inches by 10 inches slipped through the ribbon will make a nice fat pad for Mother to write on, and she will be delighted with her gift.

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

Wow! The postman certainly had a load when he came by today!

But he wasn't too busy to speak to me, so I decided to trot along and keep him company.

I certainly am glad I did, too, because we had only gone about a block when a small package fell out of his mail bag.

And he let me pick it up and carry it all the way to the next house!

Which made me feel so good that I stayed with him until he had finished his trip around the neighborhood!

In Lighter Vein

No Extreme Temperatures Wanted
A customer stepped into a Los Angeles hardware store. "I want to get one of those thermometers like the Chamber of Commerce uses," he announced to the salesman. "And what kind is that?" inquired the surprised salesman. "It's one that won't go above 80 degrees in summer or below 50 degrees in winter."—*Wall Street Journal*.



Tailor (to dissatisfied customer): "I'm sorry, sir, but we've confused your waist measurement with your height."

Rightly Named
"What's that you call your mule?" "I call him Corporation," answered the old colored man.

"How did you come to give him such a name?" "From studyin' de animal an' readin' de papahs. Dat mule get mo blame an' abuse dan anythin' else in de township, an' goes ahead havin' his own way jes' de same."—*Truth*.

A Wild Pitch
The radio announcer was transmitting a play-by-play account of a World Series game. At an exciting moment he yelled out: "Seventeen sets in Boston burned out.—*Life*."

Of Course It Would
Manager of Hotel: "Now, then, my lad, it's taking you a long time to black those boots, isn't it?"

Boot Boy: "Yes, sir, but, you see, some of them were brown when I started."—*Pearson's Weekly*.

Just So
Visitor: "Those are nice dressing rooms you have attached to the football stadium."

Professor: "Dressing rooms? Those are the college buildings."—*Life*.

Mercury
A teacher asked a pupil: "Now, Bobby, tell me the names of some stars."

Bobby: "Football or film, miss?"—*Tit-Bits (London)*.

Law
St. Louis, Mo.

DISMAY stared at the kindly disposed persons in this community who were planning to give a large party to provide Christmas cheer for thousands of needy children. Arrangements had been made to hold a celebration for their benefit in the largest hall the city possessed. But always in the past the Public Service Company, operating the street car facilities, had gladly provided free transportation for the children to and from the hall, and now the company had been advised that such action was in violation of the law and in consequence quite properly felt that the practice could not be indulged in this season.

It might be such a violation as would necessitate the criticism and possible penalties; but respect for the law under any and all circumstances is a wholesome thing.

The dismay at the thought of the extra demands this situation would make upon the funds they had planned upon using in other directions, however, was dissipated by the receipt of advice from the executive vice-president of the Public Service Company to the effect that while that company itself could not make this contribution to the worthy cause, its employees, who were thoroughly in sympathy with the work of the Christmas Festival, had raised the sum of \$486.75, which they tendered in the hope that it would be found sufficient to defray the expense of the transportation required by the children!

It is needless to say that it was gratefully accepted, and thereby was proven the fact that the manifestation of good does not depend upon the violation of the mandates of constituted authority, however technical and innocent such a violation might seem to be.

Dear Know Their Friends
A CORRESPONDENT of the Sacramento (Calif.) Bee reports an interesting observation from Yreka, a clipping of which has been forwarded by a friend. It states that hundreds of deer flocked to the Parker ranch on Gaselle mountain during the "open season." For years, it appears, the Parkers have protected and fed the deer in this manner without recompense from the state, allowing them to pasture on their alfalfa fields.

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I Record only the Sunny Hours

Law

St. Louis, Mo.

DISMAY stared at the kindly disposed persons in this community who were planning to give a large party to provide Christmas cheer for thousands of needy children. Arrangements had been made to hold a celebration for their benefit in the largest hall the city possessed. But always in the past the Public Service Company, operating the street car facilities, had gladly provided free transportation for the children to and from the hall, and now the company had been advised that such action was in violation of the law and in consequence quite properly felt that the practice could not be indulged in this season.

It might be such a violation as would necessitate the criticism and possible penalties; but respect for the law under any and all circumstances is a wholesome thing.

The dismay at the thought of the extra demands this situation would make upon the funds they had planned upon using in other directions, however, was dissipated by the receipt of advice from the executive vice-president of the Public Service Company to the effect that while that company itself could not make this contribution to the worthy cause, its employees, who were thoroughly in sympathy with the work of the Christmas Festival, had raised the sum of \$486.75, which they tendered in the hope that it would be found sufficient to defray the expense of the transportation required by the children!

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Boulder Dam After Six Years

AFTER six years of slow grinding in the national legislative mill, Boulder Dam has moved rapidly in the last month. Shifted from Boulder Canyon to Black Canyon on the Colorado River by the special engineering board's report, it has struggled through both houses of Congress, made its way through the Bureau of the Budget and the Secretary of the Interior's office, and finally passed the White House portals.

The President's signature has just made a law of the Swing-Johnson bill, embodying this most ambitious of all projects for harnessing a river. Carrying an appropriation of \$165,000,000 to build a vast system of flood control, irrigation and hydroelectric works, this measure is designed to open a new era of development in the Southwest.

As amended by the Senate and approved by the House, the bill meets many of the objections raised against the original measure. It provides a more adequate sum for construction and puts the burden of repaying the cost of the all-American canal upon the water users benefited, instead of upon revenues from the power plant to be erected near the dam. Also it makes a more equitable division of water between Arizona and California, allotting 2,900,000 acre-feet annually to the former and 4,400,000 to the latter, as against 4,600,000 in the earlier bill.

Congress disesteemed a decision on the most debated feature of the measure—whether the power plant should be built and operated by the Government or by private companies. The bill leaves this question to the Secretary of the Interior, thereby greatly increasing interest in Mr. Hoover's selection of a man for that post. It can reasonably be argued that determination of governmental policy such as is here involved belongs more properly to Congress. This loophole for federal operation offered the only likely ground for a veto by President Coolidge, who had insisted repeatedly that the Government should not "go into business."

The next hurdle the project must surmount is the possible failure of six of the seven states in the river's basin to ratify the Colorado River compact—as required by the bill. At present Utah and Arizona are standing out. Furthermore, Arizona has indicated she will carry her protests against federal allotment of her water and power resources into the courts. Legal opinion is divided on the merits of this issue and final adjudication is likely to be obtained only by tedious litigation. Apparently Boulder Dam still has a long way to go, and greater efforts to conciliate Arizona and obtain her co-operation would have smoothed the road it must travel.

The Prince's Appeal for the Miners

THE first public act of the Prince of Wales after his return from Africa has been to throw the whole weight of his personal influence into the cause of the distressed miners, for whom a public appeal has been made to the people of Great Britain. Already, when he called on the Nation to make a second effort, more than £160,000 had been voluntarily subscribed to the fund sponsored by the Lord Mayors of London, Cardiff and Newcastle-on-Tyne. Already also the Government had offered to pay into the fund as much as had already been subscribed and for the future a pound for every pound given by the public. Anyone who gives to the fund now knows he enriches it by twice the amount of his offering.

All will be needed. Not in recent times has the industrial situation been quite comparable with this which has presented itself to the people of Britain. Before the war considerably over 1,000,000 persons were engaged in the mining industry. Today nearly 300,000 are unemployed, of which 200,000 at least must expect that their services at the mines will never be required again. The fault in the main is not their own, nor altogether their employers'. The industry has been undergoing fundamental changes—the adoption of gasoline and electricity for transport and in factories, and oil in ships, has diminished the modern need for coal. The slump in iron and steel has dealt temporarily, at least, a severe blow at the collieries. The result is intense hardship, accentuated by the winter, among 1,000,000 men, women and children.

Efforts are being made to transfer the men to more prosperous industries in other parts of the country. Some money is also being spent by the Government in training youths for different employment, or emigration. But the process is far too slow. In many coal areas the position is more poignant by reason of the fact that the miners are a community apart from the rest of the world. Villages grow up around shafts inhabited by none but miners. In South Wales, long winding valleys are the sites of great straggling townships inhabited exclusively by those whose living directly or indirectly depends upon coal.

The people of Britain have been aroused to the fact that it is a national duty to see that those who are suffering from cold and privation are provided for during the present crisis. School children are in any case fed by the school authorities. But boots, blankets, clothing and often food are among the necessities for

which the Lord Mayors' Fund is needed. The largest problem is to train workers for other careers and find means of transferring them, and this will require both voluntary effort and statesmanship. But for the moment the first duty to which the Prince of Wales has summoned the attention of the British Nation is that of tiding over in the mining villages the dark days of winter.

The Farmers' Mandate

NO CLEARER indication could have been given of the decision of the farmers in the great grain belt of the United States to take Mr. Hoover at his word when he assured them of his determination to work out a sound and economic program of farm relief than when they went to the polls in November last and helped elect him to the Presidency. Their mandate has been made final by the voluntary statements of spokesmen and leaders who more recently have expressed their desire that the proposed legislation in behalf of agriculture be deferred until after March 4, when Mr. Hoover assumes office.

There has not been, in recent years in the United States, a more convincing example of the reliance of a vast number of informed and competent persons keenly sensible of the justice of their own cause upon the integrity and political honesty of a partisan candidate for high office. There had been a determined and carefully organized effort by those who sought to insure the alienation of the farmer vote to perpetuate the bloc prejudice which had been engendered by agitation and at one time heightened by the failure of Congress and the President to deliver the particular form of remedial legislation which had been proposed. Until a few weeks before the election the situation in the farm belt was tense. A candidate more familiar with conditions in the middle West than the Democratic standard bearer happened to be might have persuaded hundreds of thousands of voters that they should distrust their cause to him rather than to a partisan who was committed to a perpetuation of prevailing policies.

In his St. Louis speech, delivered at the close of his campaign, Mr. Hoover gave to the West and middle West the assurance that a constructive plan of farm relief would be worked out under his direction if he were elected. That, lacking the promise of anything as satisfactory from the other side, was accepted and acted upon as a contract. The mandate was issued unequivocally by the people. Confirming this, there is general agreement among those who sometimes have been impatient and more or less obdurate that the fulfillment of the pledge is the responsibility of the incoming Chief Executive.

A measure perhaps generally satisfactory to all concerned might, under pressure, have been put through at the present short session of Congress. There would have been some advantage to the farmers had this been accomplished. Evidently they wish to see a more thoroughly considered and possibly a more nearly permanent plan devised to conform to the pledge upon which their warrant of authority was so ungrudgingly issued.

Cities of Tomorrow and After

A DOMINANT idea which has developed from the study of the modern question of city design is that it must provide for constant progress. Enlargement of existing facilities is not sufficient. If any plan is to be successful, it must improve living conditions and afford the inhabitants more salutary and happier surroundings.

One of the most comprehensive studies in this field is being made by the Regional Plan of New York and Its Environs, an independent organization sponsored by the Russell Sage Foundation. It is just completing a five-year survey of the New York area to establish the lines upon which the development of the city can be based for the next forty years.

Drawings of the "future city" usually depict a complex mass of steel and concrete, with buildings rising in towering perspective against the sky and express trains hurtling through geometric canyons. Such a prospectus is an interesting one, but the concentration of population which it envisages has disquieted the city planning experts. They feel that the ideal metropolis should not crowd out the suburban home with its bit of lawn, nor the quiet municipality with its own shops and theaters. So they have proceeded to redraw the picture.

The study referred to makes of New York a great laboratory where certain phases of city planning can be examined in more concentrated form than perhaps anywhere else in the world. Even in Shanghai the congestion does not equal that of the tenements of lower Manhattan, where 650 persons live on each acre of ground. Logically, the investigation of this situation not only will aid the present solution, but also will enable other municipalities to avoid mistakes similar to those which have been made in New York as a result of lack of systematic directing of civic growth.

It is significant that the study has disclosed that multiplication of transit facilities is not sufficient to relieve congestion. Parallel highways or commuting lines are found to increase travel rather than to divide existing traffic. The only solution appears to be the development of complete, self-contained "satellite" towns which will have their own industries, markets and commerce to support an independent population. Upon this theory the survey experts urge that any comprehensive plan give particular attention to the outlying districts. To design a city and forget its surroundings would only push the objectionable conditions toward its outskirts instead of removing them.

O Heidelberg, Dear Heidelberg

A SENSE of solidity, a flavor of romance, a sentiment as kindly as that of a son for his mother, attach themselves to the externals of old universities. Gray walls that have housed so many aspirations, so many contacts, so many strivings for a goal, so many hopes and victories! Mellowed memories cluster about her stones; old associations stir at the mention

of her name; her colors call forth a surge of loyalty akin to love of country.

Perhaps some such thoughts swayed the two students of an American university many years ago when, for their light opera based on college life, they wrote:

O Heidelberg, dear Heidelberg
Thy sons shall ne'er forget
The golden haze of student days
Is round about thee yet.

Since part of his own student days had been spent in Heidelberg University, some such sentiment, too, may have entered the thought of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, United States Ambassador to Germany, when he presented to that university more than \$500,000, the gift of American donors.

However, because education, like music, knows no country and is not confined to one school, it was not necessarily either patriotism or sentiment that prompted the generous gesture of many of the other donors. Heidelberg for more than five centuries has been adding to the knowledge and civilization of mankind. Her students have distributed to the four quarters of the earth her offerings to erudition. Thousands who have never viewed her ancient, ivy-clad walls have been enlightened through the research and instruction of her learned men, and thus, in a measure, may claim her by proxy as their Alma Mater.

Precious Pickwick

STATISTICIANS, by counting the lines on a page and multiplying the pages in the book, could readily figure out the exact sum which the complete manuscript of Dickens's "Pickwick Papers" would bring at the present reckoning, but it may suffice most people to know that it would run into several millions of dollars. Five pages alone of the original manuscript have just exchanged hands for \$37,500. By some they might be counted among the most exciting pages in the book, describing as they do the clandestine meeting of Arabella Allen, Pickwick and Winkle, in the garden, but to others they could not be compared, for instance, with the cheerful chapter concerning Pickwick's adventures on the ice, in which many never-to-be-forgotten fantastic evolutions were performed.

Yet it is not a question of interest which determines the price. Rather it is the desire to obtain another fragment of the precious manuscript, only one-twentieth of which is said to be in existence. The purchaser was Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach of Philadelphia, who already possesses, it is said, chapters thirty-five and thirty-six. In the preparation of the "Pickwick Papers" Dickens took great delight, but the book brought him into a serious controversy about the origin of its central idea, which was not novel, and its characters. No work of fiction has ever matched the "Pickwick Papers" in humor or in popular appeal, and from the present trend of the Sotheby sales it would seem as if no manuscript of a novel in the original form would equal that of the Dickens masterpiece in price.

The world will ever be indebted to the "Pickwick Papers" for at least one thing. It taught people not to take themselves too seriously; to know that there is a "Pickwickian" as well as a "common" sense, in which incidents, otherwise disturbing, may be regarded.

No Cause for Fear

DR. GEORGE H. BIGELOW, health commissioner of Massachusetts, incorporated some wise advice in his statement, recently issued from the State House, on the so-called influenza epidemic which has been reported from the western section of the United States. Indeed, if his admonition against getting unduly alarmed is generally accepted and put into practice, probably the entire "scare" will soon be a thing of the past.

Not often, also, are such frank assertions made, on medical authority, as those which he included concerning the inception of the ordinary epidemic of this nature. He said, for example:

Dr. Chapin, the distinguished health officer of Providence, has said that he could start an epidemic of influenza at almost any time in the winter through publicity. It would be hard to say authoritatively that the "colds" so widespread over the State at present differ markedly from the mild "influenza" elsewhere in the country. Also, it would be difficult to be sure that such a statement as this would not start an "epidemic," particularly if the newspapers headline this as they sometimes do.

It is becoming increasingly recognized that the lifting of fear is helpful in every case of physical disability. Often, however, attempts to enumerate symptoms of disease, to classify its stages, to explain its alleged causes and to forecast its possible results have the effect of arousing and increasing, instead of mitigating and allaying, the apprehension associated with it. As a direct consequence, many an individual has found himself seriously handicapped in his efforts to resist aggressive suggestions that may press in upon him in this direction. A little more of the wholesome advice tendered by Dr. Bigelow and a little less of the newspaper headline publicity to which he referred would make for fewer epidemics and a better general state of national health.

Editorial Notes

One of the joys of youth, that of flipping the pages of a little book and watching the figures in it caper about as in moving pictures, is now to be given practical usage. By a new invention, known as the Huesergraph, an advertiser can present a series of small advertisements on the margin of a magazine, so that when the reader flips the pages he gets a complete movie sequence illustrating the uses of the product advertised.

Montreal may "lose" money when winter closes the port, but some of that loss is turned to gain by capitalizing the ice and snow for the business and pleasure of winter sports that attract thousands of visitors to the Canadian city.

One thing Commander Richard Byrd is not wondering about, as he wears home holiday greetings from somewhere in southern polar regions. Is whether he will have a "white" Christmas.

Hollywood En Famille

By COLLINSON OWEN

In describing his experiences in the United States, Mr. Owen, novelist and dramatic critic, has employed the same light and entertaining style which has distinguished his work in the London Daily Telegraph. He has prepared a series of fifteen articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, of which the following is the twelfth. The stories are the quick impressions of an observer seeing the cities of the United States for the first time.

SO FAR, despite a search which has not lacked a certain ardor, I have found nothing resembling indecorum in Hollywood. The days of improprieties are either past or never were. My own opinion, decided on somewhat reluctantly, is that they never were, or, at any rate, not more than is the case anywhere else. Possibly in the early days of the film rash there was a considerable liveliness among these children of a new world, flushed by a success and prosperity never dreamed of, and as yet not quite aware that the eyes of the world were upon them. But that is a long time ago, and if any such disclosures are ever made they will have the far-away appearance that attaches to all accounts of turpitude in days that are no more.

But whether that is true or not, from what I have seen of contemporary Hollywood everything is as decorous as need be. Indeed, I have been to studio parties in London much more boisterous—and gay—than anything I have found here. It may be that over Hollywood now hangs a certain self-consciousness. For one thing, it knows very well now that the eyes of the world are upon it. And again, when everybody is more or less famous, and famous for the same sort of thing, there is apt to be a leveling of temperaments. A gathering of film stars is, after all, very like a gathering of Royal Academicians. Inevitably the sobering professional element creeps in. Mix a gathering of film stars with a gathering of R. A.'s and then you might have results.

This is only a partial explanation, because at some such gatherings I have seen a good deal of real fun; just the sort of fun that would go on at any good party. This, no doubt, is largely to be explained by the fact that on such occasions the stars were among themselves, almost en famille. The fact that I, a mere member of the ordinary public, by some accident of magic happened to be temporarily one of them, must not be allowed to warp one's sense of values. In the intimate life of royal families the formalities of majesty are largely ignored, or so one understands. So it is with Hollywood intimates.

The royal comparison, perhaps, explains it all best. There is a sprinkling of kings and queens in Hollywood—ruling great studios—many princes and princesses, and on down through all the gradations of royalty. Here and there is a prince or princess from the poorer film royalty of Europe, but welcome all the same as being a royal cousin. On state occasions—in the studios or elsewhere—the kings and queens are invested with all the attributes of majesty, naturally assumed and freely acknowledged. But on all other occasions there is a pleasant, all-round informality. . . . And of course there is much visiting between one Beverly Hills palace and another.

"The fact is," said one of the European royalties to me, "it's just a village here. You're in one set or another, and you meet just the same people over and over again. If you knew how at times I long to get back. . . . Rois en exil, so to speak. But in many ways a very pleasant exile."

Which reminds me that sitting in one of the small studio projection theaters I have next to me a "star" from Britain with a military record behind him. He has done three years in Hollywood, with two more to go. On the screen came a mixture of sound pictures—various London scenes and then the Trooping of the Color, with color and music complete. Even after a few months' absence it is more than thrilling to me thus to see London's supreme pageantry in California. How it pulls one. And my poor neighbor? He is groaning, "Oh, what I'd give to see it all again."

Those pictures of London did him no good. Just no doubt as a southern Californian who had been living for three years in what London calls weather would sigh when he saw on the screen scenes from his beloved Los Angeles.

As to Hollywood in its lighter moments, perhaps the smaller parties are best. At one of these I met Ernest, as we will call him, whose name and personality are known all over the world wherever the screen has flickered. Small, electric, never still. Not a suggestion of the grave air of the celebrity hangs over him, even though it is as a comedian that the world knows him. By all the rules of these things he should be, in his hours of repose, a depressing influence, a solemn person. Instead he radiates good cheer, dances absurdly, burlesques Al Jolson in "Sonny Boy" doesn't care if his collar or even his hair is

crumpled. This is really royal generosity—for a man to give to his friends at any odd moment what millions wait to see at rare intervals.

Out in the Wild East (which will do as a name for Europe) we often heard stories of the failures and tragedies of Hollywood; of the blighted hopes and gnawing despair of girls and men who have traveled the long trail, though not in a covered wagon, to the Eldorado of the films. There must be many such. But these things might—and do—happen anywhere.

But though Hollywood may be full of such unhappy failures one does not see them. There is no Poverty Corner here—nowhere where the failures hang about. Nobody hangs about anywhere, indeed. There is no strolling or loitering in place in all the 436 square miles of Los Angeles. So whatever the city hides in this respect one sees nothing of it. And contrary to what one would think, living can be very cheap, even rents. Somewhere in cheap single rooms the failures contrive to exist, somehow, and the weather is so kind that an overcoat is rarely needed.

But by chance I happen on a sort of failure. I am in the office of a famous film director. His name, too, has gone round the world. He is a man of marked character, cynical but kindly.

As we talk he excuses himself for a few moments. A girl has arrived in his secretary's office, he explains, who was on a newspaper in a far-away American city. She came to Hollywood, like so many others, to write scenarios. These, he says, are impossible. He must deal with her as gently as possible. Fortunately, he adds, she has managed to secure a job of another kind—"selling advertising" for a Los Angeles firm, which will take her traveling round southern California. So it might be worse.

He goes just outside, leaving the door wide open, so that I hear it all. There is just a hint of weeping in it now and then.

"My dear," his deep voice rumbles, "I'm sorry I can't do anything with it. It just isn't my kind of story. But I'll send it to some of the others to read it."

There is a snuffle.

"I don't suppose they will."

"Oh yes, they will. I'll make 'em."

"Make them! There you are, Mr. X! You'll make them! You mean my stuff's so bad you'll have to force them to read it!"

"No, my dear young lady. I mean nothing of the kind. It's very good, only it's just not what I want. That's all." "But it's so hard, Mr. X, when I know I can write. I don't pretend to be able to do anything else, and I'm not conceited, but I just know I can write. You know that, Mr. X."

"Yes, my dear. But we can't all have just what we want. That's the trouble. I can't do just what I want. It's the same with everybody. And you've got this job."

"Yes" (A very pronounced sob here.) "Selling advertising when I want to write scenarios. And I don't want to leave Hollywood."

"But that's where you're wrong. What you've got now is much better. I'd be glad to leave Hollywood. You'll go traveling all round southern California."

"I don't want to go traveling round southern California. I just want to stay right here writing scenarios. . . . And I know I can."

"Well, that's very foolish of you, my dear. I'd get out of Hollywood if I could. Glad to. I was much happier when I was a boy on the farm."

"Oh, you're only saying that, Mr. X."

There is much more of it and the big director (I wonder how many would be like him) never loses his gentle patience. And finally he closes the interview with what sounds like a benediction, so kindly and paternal is his tone.

"Look here, my dear, you're all wrong about this. Believe me, this job is a much better thing for you. You just get right out of this place and don't worry about it any more, and come and see me again some day and tell me I was right."

With a broken word of thanks she goes on her way to sell advertising in southern California, leaving her dreams of Hollywood behind her. . . . And as I resume my conversation with the director and hear something of his views, and something of his trials, I am not sure that he was not quite sincere in the advice he gave her.

Notes From Geneva

GENEVA

SWITZERLAND has acquired a new bird sanctuary at Morgenthal in the Canton Argovie, where the canton authorities at the request of the local ornithological society have decided to set aside a small area of heath and woodland called Weidholz for this purpose. Article 19 of the federal law for the protection of birds forbids any shooting or bird nesting in such sanctuaries, and there are now quite a number of them in Switzerland, where bird boxes are put up and the birds are fed in winter. Only the Canton Ticino, the Italian-speaking Canton, is an exception to the general rule that birds, whether protected in sanctuaries or not, should be kindly treated. There no respect is shown for any kind of birds by the man with the gun, and although the catching of birds by bird lime and net is forbidden, the frontier guards in the Lugano district destroyed 7531 traps and nets for birds in 1927. If this happens on the Swiss side of the frontier, one can imagine how widespread the destruction of birds must be on the Italian side, where the gendarmes do so little to prevent the catching of birds in the closed season. But if it is true that Mussolini has issued a decree against the catching of song birds, we shall not, perhaps, in Switzerland be obliged to record such a sad falling off in these charming visitors year by year.

It was at the little restaurant Swoboda in the rue de la Tour Maitresse, Geneva, that during the Great War Professor Masaryk, now President of Czechoslovakia, used to meet his friends and discuss plans for the emancipation of the Czech people from Austro-Hungarian rule. What then seemed a dream is now a fact, and it was with very different feelings that the Czech colony in Geneva celebrated the tenth anniversary of the independence of their country. Many memories of the past were recalled by M. Marek, the president of the Czechoslovak society, concerning the hardships of the exiles who took refuge in Switzerland during the war, and M. Boissonas, vice-president of the Geneva Council of State, expressed the pride which the city felt at the part which it had played in assisting the Czechs. Czech poems were recited, Czech music was played, while the native costumes of Czech girls lent a picturesque touch to a celebration which concluded with a congratulatory telegram to President Masaryk.

In the north of Switzerland at Stutheim, in the Canton of Thurgau, the remains of a Roman villa have been unearthed which, according to archeologists, is the best preserved private building dating from Roman times in Switzerland. It is difficult to trace the exact dimensions of the living rooms, for the wooden partitions which divided them have disappeared. But the plan of the villa is well marked, and shows that it must have belonged to a prosperous farmer. The whole property, which included two adjoining buildings that were used as barns, was sur-

rounded by a wall with a circumference of 270 meters. This wall and the wall of the small garden which surrounded the villa are particularly well preserved. Many interesting articles have been found on the site, such as coins and bronzes, rings and keys.

Every tourist who passes down the Rhone Valley makes a point of visiting the Abbey Church of Saint Maurice, the massive tower of which perched on the hill commands a wide view. It dates from the thirteenth century, and the interior of the church, which is built in the form of a basilica, was restored in the seventeenth century. But the main features of the tower, which was constructed at the beginning of the thirteenth century by the Counts of Savoy, have been preserved, and in the interior of the church may still be seen heavy pillars which are said to date from the Roman period. The beautifully carved seats in the choir are 300 years old, and the heavy wrought-iron screen in front of the chapel of Saint Maurice is a work of the thirteenth century. The church possesses several costly and unique treasures, including a shrine which is described as a work of Merovingian art from the fifth and sixth centuries. It is covered with gold and incrustured with gem and glass mosaic. But the most precious possession of the church is a magnificent golden chalice, which scenes from the childhood of Jesus are represented, and which was a gift to the Emperor Charlemagne.

The Council of the League of Nations will, it is hoped, come to a decision about the new Palace of Nations at its session this month. The architects have completed the plan which had to be altered to include the new library which was so generously donated by John D. Rockefeller Jr., the money being sufficient to build a splendid edifice and endow it for all time. The new location which has been chosen is in the Arona park, which lies on the other side of the Lausanne road on high ground with fine view over lake and mountains.

It is a remarkable fact that in a little country like Switzerland four different languages should be spoken, in the west, French, in the south, Italian, and of course German. The fourth language is to be found in the Engadine, and is a dialect called "Romance", which is derived from the Latin, 75 per cent of its words being of Latin origin. This is still spoken by 40,000 people, mainly in the Canton of Grisons. It is, of course, the ambition of every Swiss citizen to speak two languages, but many more Swiss Germans speak French, than the inhabitants of French-speaking Switzerland speak German. In addition, a considerable number of Swiss people, especially those engaged in the hotel industry, speak English. In fact, most of the shopkeepers have a smattering of English. The peasants of all the cantons have their own special dialects, which make it difficult for a stranger to understand them, even though he may know German and French.